

# POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1944



Edited by  
WALTER H. MALLORY

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(*Studies in American Foreign Relations*, No. 3)

## FOREWORD

When a new Ministry is reported, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The **POLITICAL HANDBOOK** is designed to furnish the necessary factual background for understanding political events.

The sources from which information has been gathered for this volume are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and strong local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

In this edition several countries which were previously listed have been omitted. They are: Albania, Burma, Estonia, Ethiopia, Latvia and Lithuania. All of them have been overrun by armies of the Axis countries and their governments temporarily destroyed. Their status will not be finally determined until the end of the war. As soon as independent political régimes are established information concerning them will again be included.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr., Mrs. Anne Warner, and William Diez, who have most ably assisted with the collection and checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the **POLITICAL HANDBOOK** will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

The Council House  
New York, January 1, 1944

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# ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires  
Area: 1,079,965 square miles  
Population: 13,516,927 (1941 estimate)

## President

MAJOR GENERAL PEDRO PABLO RAMÍREZ

Assumed office as President on June 7, 1943, after a military movement which overthrew the Castillo Government

## Cabinet

Composed of army and navy officers and two civilians.

Appointed June 7, 1943

Reorganized in October, 1943

## PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

### UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

*Last election, March, 1941 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years).\**

Parties	Representation
National Democratic . . . . .	16
Antipersonalista . . . . .	8
Radical . . . . .	4
Socialist . . . . .	1
U. C. R. (Bloquista) . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	30

### LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

*Last election, March, 1942 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years).*

Parties	Representation
"Concordancia" (consisting of National Democrats and Antipersonalista Radicals) . . . . .	68
Radical . . . . .	64
Socialist . . . . .	17
U. C. R. (Tucumán) . . . . .	3
Others . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	158

\* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

President Ramírez is assisted by the following cabinet: Brig. Gen. Alberto Gilbert (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Brig. Gen. Luis César Perlinger (Minister of Interior), César Ameghino (Minister of Finance), Brig. Gen. Diego Isidro Mason (Minister of Agriculture), Brig. Gen. Edelmiro J. Farrell (Vice President and Minister of War), Vice-Adm. Benito Sueyro (Minister of Marine), Col. Enrique Gonzales (Minister of Press and Information), General Juan Pistarini (Minister of Public Works) and Gustavo Martínez Zuviria (Minister of Justice and Public Instruction).

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On December 31, 1943, the Government decreed that all political parties in Argentina should be abolished and the Minister of the Interior was entrusted with its enforcement. The party programs and leaders as they were composed prior to the decree are given below.

**NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Favored revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most-favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

*Leaders:* Antonio Santamarina, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martinez, Alberto Arancibia Rodríguez, Gilberto Suárez Lago and Alberto Barceló.

**RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY:** Favored direct election of the president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the suffrage to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

*Leaders:* Ricardo Caballero, Guillermo O'Reilly, Juan A. Cepeda, Alejandro Gancedo and Leopoldo Melo.

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** Favored reform of the constitution to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocated direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises, reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance against illness and unemployment; old age pensions; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

*Leaders:* Drs. Nicolás Repetto, Enrique Dickmann, Mario Bravo, Alfredo L. Palacios and Americo Ghioldi.

**PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Had similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength was in the Province of Santa Fé.

*Leaders:* Dr. Luciano Molinas, Juan José Díaz Arana, and Ing. Julio R. Noble.

**UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY:** Favored constitutional reforms; higher taxes on luxuries for a limited time to develop national production; exemption of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes, abolition of export taxes and the establishment of a tax on absenteeism; change in mining law to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

*Leaders:* José Luis Cantilo, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido, Ernesto C. Boatti, Dr. Amadeo Sabattini and Obdulio F. Siri.

## PRESS

On January 5, 1944, the Government issued a decree destroying the freedom of the press in Argentina; *Vanguardia* ceased publication in protest.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentinisches Tageblatt . . .	German; anti-Nazi.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Avisador Mercantil . . .	Commercial daily.	Armando Fernández del Casal ( <i>Ed.</i> ) L. Onetti ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Buenos Aires Herald . . .	Independent; long-established British daily.	J. J. Rugeroni ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Courrier de la Plata . . .	Nonpartisan French.	Henri Papillaud ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Crisol . . . . .	Pro-totalitarian.	Enrique P. Osés ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Crítica (evening) . . . .	Ostensibly democratic.	Rouco Oliva ( <i>Acting Ed.</i> )
El Cronista Comercial . .	Commercial daily.	Carlos C. Malagariga ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung .	German; pro-Nazi.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
El Diario . . . . .	Independent.	J. J. Rugeroni ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Diario Español . . . .	Spanish organ; long-established daily; favorable to present régime in Spain.	Alfredo Cabanillas ( <i>Dir.</i> )
España Republicana . . .	Spanish Republican weekly.	F. R. Venegas ( <i>Adm.</i> )
La Fronda . . . . .	Reactionary Nationalist	Delfín Ignacio Medina ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Libre Palabra . . . . .	Pro-democratic.	Raúl R. Franchi ( <i>Dir.</i> )
L'Italia del Popolo . . . .	Italian; pro-democratic.	Vittorio Mosca ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Il Mattino d'Italia . . . .	Italian; pro-Fascist.	Victor Valdani ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Mundo . . . . .	Independent; widely read.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Nación . . . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal.	Luis Mitre ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Noticias Graficas (evening)	Independent; widely read.	José Agusti ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Pampero (evening) . . .	Pro-totalitarian.	Enrique P. Osés ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Prensa . . . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
El Pueblo . . . . .	Ostensibly Catholic organ; anti-democratic.	José A. Sanguinetti ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Razón (evening) . . . .	Independent.	Dr. Ricardo Peralta Ramos ( <i>Dir.</i> )
The Standard . . . . .	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	A. B. Dougall ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Vanguardia . . . . .	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Américo Ghioldi ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Los Principios (Córdoba) .	Catholic.	Enrique Nores Martínez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Voz del Interior (Córdoba)	Radical Party organ.	Silvestre Raúl Remonda ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Los Andes (Mendoza) . . .	Independent.	Jorge A. Calle ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Día (La Plata) . . . . .	Independent.	H. Stunz ( <i>Prop.</i> )
El Diario (Paraná) . . . .	Radical Party organ.	Aníbal Vazquez ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Capital (Rosario) . . . .	Independent.	Joaquín Lago ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Litoral (Santa Fe) (evening)	Independent.	Enzo Vittori ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Gaceta (Tucumán) . . .	Independent.	Alberto García Hamilton ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
La Union (Tucumán) . . . .	Independent.	Dr. Julio Prebisch ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including overseas Territories)

Population: 7,102,306 (June 30, 1941, estimate)

*Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

*Governor-General*

BRIG. GEN. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE \*

Assumed office January 22, 1936

*Cabinet*

Labor

Appointed September 23, 1943

*Prime Minister*

JOHN CURTIN (Australian Labor Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of August 21, 1943 (six-year term;  
renewed by halves every three years)*

*President:* GORDON BROWN (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation *</i>
Labor . . . . .	22
United Australia Party . . . . .	12
Country Party . . . . .	2
—	—
Total . . . . .	36

\* Four members of the U.A.P. were defeated by A.L.P. candidates in the August election. They will not take their seats until July, 1944. Meanwhile the party representation is A.L.P. — 18; U.A.P. — 16; U.C.P. — 2.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

*Election of August 21, 1943 (three-year term)*

*Speaker:* JOHN S. ROSEVEAR (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Australian Labor Party . . . . .	49
United Australia Party . . . . .	15
United Country Party . . . . .	9
Independent . . . . .	2
—	—
Total. . . . .	75

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At a general election held on August 21, 1943, the Australian Labor Party won 49 seats in the House of Representatives. The United Australia Party secured 15 seats; the Country Party 9 seats; Independent U.A.P. 1 seat, and Independent Country Party 1 seat. Mr. John Curtin's Labor Government had held power since October 7, 1941 with a majority of from one to two votes, provided by independent members. The Party had 36 members to the 38 non-Labor members of the House. In the Senate it was in a minority of 17-19. Although the election came shortly after an unsuccessful vote of no-confidence

\* The Duke of Gloucester has been appointed Governor-General to succeed Lord Gowrie. He is not expected to proceed to Australia until after Princess Elizabeth reaches her eighteenth birthday in April 1944. Lord Gowrie's term has been extended for six months from January 22, 1944.

in the Government, launched by Opposition-Leader A. W. Fadden, it was a normal general election, since the Parliament was within a few months of the end of the three-years term for which it was elected. The election was fought primarily on the Labor Government's administrative war record, with no major point of current war policy in question. The main attack of the opposition parties, which were hampered by internal disagreement, was on "ill-conceived and over-lapping" legislation, and the alleged multiplication of bureaucratic bodies. The strong swing to Labor was unexpected by political commentators, who acclaimed the result as a personal triumph for Mr. Curtin.

**LABOR PARTY:** The Labor Party was in opposition for ten years, until the formation of the first Curtin Government in October, 1941. The Government was committed to devote itself with singleness of purpose to achieving the desire of the whole of the Australian people — a maximum war effort with distribution of the inevitable burdens of the war as fairly as possible over the whole community.

To achieve the greatest measure of coöperation with the Opposition but without delegating its powers, the Labor Party invited the Opposition to maintain the Advisory War Council established during the Menzies Government. Its personnel was expanded to ten, the Opposition having equal representation with the Government, and subsequently its powers in relation to defining general war policy were enlarged.

The Labor Party in Australia is committed to prosecution of the war to final victory as a member of the United Nations, and to a post-war scheme of social and economic reconstruction, which will not perpetuate the social injustices of the past. The Labor Government increased the pay of the military forces, raised old-age and invalid pensions, introduced a National Welfare scheme and expanded the Australian Defence Forces by calling up new age groups — all males between the ages of 18 and 60 being obliged to register for military service. Plans for post-war reconstruction are being advanced to the "blueprint stage" so that work may begin immediately men and materials are available.

After Japan became a belligerent, the Government took control of the whole of the manpower and economic resources of the Commonwealth to achieve a maximum war effort. To finance its expanding defence program, the Government increased direct taxation, adhered to the policy of voluntary loans, and relied to some extent on Central Bank Credit. As a wartime measure it enacted a Uniform Taxation Bill, under which the States were compulsorily retired from the field of income tax in favor of a system of compensatory payments to be made by the Commonwealth to the States in accordance with a schedule set out in the Act.

Economic regulations enforced in 1941 to divert finance and labor to essential industry, and to release manpower for the armed forces were continued while restrictions on the activities of the banks, rigid price control and limitation of profits and interest by means of graduated taxation were part of a general scheme to prevent an inflationary trend.

The Government insisted that the war in the Pacific should not be treated as of minor importance and advocated the creation of a South-West Pacific Command, with a Pacific War Council functioning from Washington. As a result of direct representation to Washington, General Douglas MacArthur was appointed Commander of United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific. The Minister for External Affairs, Dr. H. V. Evatt, was sent to America to arrange full coöperation with the United States administration, and sat as the first Australian member of the Pacific Allied War Council constituted at Washington.

During the latter half of 1942, a series of trends in the direction of augmenting the power of the Federal Government came to a head in a Constitutional Convention called by Prime Minister Curtin. At this convention the States' representatives agreed to cede to the Commonwealth wide powers which had been reserved to them by the original Constitution of 1900. Failure of several state legislatures to implement this agreement prevented its completion and a referendum for constitutional amendment will be held during 1944. An incidental but important outcome of the convention was the appointment of a Department of Post-War Reconstruction.

By amendment to the Defence Act of 1903 the Government removed the restriction on the use of conscripted troops outside the Commonwealth and territories controlled by it.

The Labor Party believes in fostering Australian secondary industry and stands for constant improvement of living standards. It was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation which legally regulates hours and conditions of labor, and deals with the fixation of wages.

In a statement on foreign policy in October, 1943, Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt, while maintaining Australia's right and desire to have a part in the European settlement, emphasized the belief that Australia should make a special contribution towards establishment and maintenance of the peace settlement in South-East Asia and the Pacific. He said that Australia must show particular interest in the welfare and system of control of islands and territories close to her shores, and expressed the certainty that common ground would be found for collaboration to bring about greater security and mutual benefits in the post-war world.

*Leaders:* John Curtin (Prime Minister and Minister for Defence), F. M. Forde (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Army), J. B. Chifley (Treasurer and Minister for Post-War Reconstruction); H. V. Evatt (Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs), J. A. Beasley (Minister for Supply and Shipping), N. J. O. Makin (Minister for the Navy and Minister for Munitions), A. S. Drakeford (Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation), Senator W. P. Ashley (Postmaster General and Vice-President of the Executive Council), J. J. Dedman (Minister for War Organization of Industry and Minister in Charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research), E. J. Holloway (Minister for Labor & National Service), Senator R. V. Keane (Minister for Trade and Customs), W. J. Scully (Minister for Commerce and Minister for Agriculture), E. J. Ward (Minister for Transport & External Territories), C. W. Frost (Minister for Reparation and Minister in Charge of War Service Homes), H. P. Lazzarini (Minister for Home Security and Minister Assisting Treasurer), Senator J. S. Collings (Minister for the Interior), Senator J. M. Fraser (Minister for Health & Social Services), Senator Donald Cameron (Minister for Aircraft Production and Minister assisting Minister for Munitions) and A. A. Calwell (Minister for Information).

The Advisory War Council is composed as follows: John Curtin, F. M. Forde, H. V. Evatt, N. J. O. Makin, J. A. Beasley and J. B. Chifley (Government Members); and A. W. Fadden, W. M. Hughes, R. G. Menzies, P. C. Spender and J. McEwen (Opposition Members).

**UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY:** This party was brought into being at the close of 1931 and represented an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests. It included a few new members who had been prominent in the Ministerial ranks of the former Labor Government and who had expressed opposition to Labor policy during the economic crisis. It also afforded an opportunity for the re-

union of sections of the Nationalist Party which had split preceding the 1929 election. Its peace-time policy favored fostering private enterprise as opposed to Government control of industry, and the elimination of overlapping Federal and State powers. Prior to the outbreak of war the Party also sponsored National Insurance providing on a contributory basis for health, sickness, widowhood, infirmity and old-age pensions. The enabling legislation passed all stages, but owing to the strain imposed on the financial structure by the world war, the necessary financial measures were not put into operation. During its régime the clauses of the Defence Act providing for compulsory military training were put into effect and a citizen Army reestablished for service anywhere within the Commonwealth or its mandated territories. Its programme of Commonwealth Defence provided for the fullest collaboration with Britain and its sister dominions.

Following the outbreak of war with Germany, Prime Minister Menzies created a War Cabinet under his direction as Minister for Coördination of Defence. It was re-organized in October, 1940, following the general elections, when a non-Labor administration maintained office for a period as the Labor Party had failed to receive a clear majority.

During the Menzies régime the Second Australian Imperial Force was enlisted for service overseas, and contingents were sent to England, the Middle East, and Malaya, whilst the Government committed the Commonwealth to full participation in the Empire Air Training Scheme — personnel to serve on any Empire battlefield and to be trained partly in Australia and partly at Empire stations abroad.

Following the General Election of August 21, 1943, Mr. Menzies who had resigned from the leadership of the Party in August, 1941, was re-elected leader, with Mr. W. M. Hughes, a former wartime Prime Minister, Deputy-Leader. As leader of the major non-Labor party, Mr. Menzies became Leader of the Opposition.

*Leaders:* R. G. Menzies, W. M. Hughes and P. C. Spender.

**UNITED COUNTRY PARTY:** The war policy of this party is identical with that of the United Australia Party. At the general election held in September, 1940, an election pact was in operation which provided that a retiring non-Labor member — whether United Australia Party or United Country Party — should not be opposed by an official non-Labor candidate. The party also co-operated with the United Australia Party in the formation of a coalition Government. After the resignation of Mr. Menzies as leader of the U.A.P., the leader of the U.C.P., Mr. A. W. Fadden, was commissioned to form a Government which held office from August 30, 1941, to October 7, 1941. The only previous occasion in Australian history on which the Country Party had led a Government was for a brief 19 days interregnum after the death of the late J. A. Lyons, when Sir Earle Page was commissioned to carry on the former Lyons Government pending its reconstruction.

The coalition existing between the two non-Labor parties was dissolved after the August, 1943 election. The Country Party represents rural constituencies, and in the forefront of its domestic policy stands the interests of primary and rural producers. In the sphere of production and marketing, it favors decentralization and advocates extension of a home consumption price for wheat — a policy that has been implemented since the outbreak of the war. It strongly favors constitutional amendments to validate Federal legislation for the control of marketing of primary products. It also favors reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods.

*Leaders:* A. W. Fadden (Leader) and John McEwen (Deputy Leader). Both are members of the Advisory War Council.

### PRESS

The term "Conservative" is loosely applied to the Australian press to indicate general support for non-Labor political parties. Few daily papers, however, are so closely tied to a political party as to be regarded as "party" papers. The Conservative Sydney *Morning Herald*, and Melbourne *Herald*, and the Independent Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, for example, were markedly critical of U.A.P. Government's administration of the war effort, although all are broadly regarded as "non-labor" papers. The majority of daily papers were found in opposition to the Labor Party in the general election of August, 1943. The term "Nationalist" previously applied as a policy designation, had a special Australian political meaning, which also could loosely be described as "non-Labor". Nationalist views, in the sense of "Australian isolationist" are decreasingly expressed in the Labor, or "left" press — but occasionally on the radical-right — of which the Sydney *Bulletin*, formerly radical-left, would be an example.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser . . . . . (Adelaide)	Conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) F. Lloyd Dumas ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
News . . . . . (Adelaide)	Evening paper.	C. J. Morley ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> )
Brisbane Courier-Mail . . . . . (Brisbane)	Conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. P. Williams ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Telegraph . . . . . (Brisbane)	Conservative; evening paper.	A. R. Vickers ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mercury . . . . . (Hobart)	Conservative leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) F. Usher ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Examiner . . . . . (Launceston)	Conservative; daily.	W. R. Rolph & Sons, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. Williams ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Age . . . . . (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. A. M. Campbell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Argus . . . . . (Melbourne)	Conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. ( <i>Props.</i> ) E. G. Knox ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) E. A. Doyle ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Herald . . . . . (Melbourne)	Conservative evening daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Sir Keith Murdoch ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) R. Simonds ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sun News Pictorial . . . . . (Melbourne)	Pictorial daily; large Australian circulation.	George W. Taylor ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Newcastle Morning Herald . . . . . (Newcastle)	Independent; radical leanings.	W. E. Lingard ( <i>Mgr.</i> ) C. E. Sligo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily News . . . . . (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	J. E. Macartney ( <i>Ed.</i> )
West Australian . . . . . (Perth)	Liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) C. P. Smith ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) H. J. Lambert ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Recorder . . . . . (Port Pirie)	Independent.	W. H. Yelland ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Mirror . . . . . (Sydney)	Independent.	Truth Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Ezra Norton ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) F. McGinnis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Telegraph . . . . . (Sydney)	Independent; morning paper.	Consolidated Press, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) D. F. Packer ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) Brian Penton ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sun . . . . . (Sydney)	Independent; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) E. Kennedy ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) T. Gurr ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Sun . . . . . (Sydney)	Independent Sunday paper; large circulation.	Consolidated Press, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Cyril Pearl ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Telegraph . . . . . (Sydney)	Independent; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Sydney Morning Herald . . . . . (Sydney)	Independent; progressive; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	Warwick Fairfax ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) H. A. McClure-Smith ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Chronicle . . . . . (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and interstate circulation.	F. Lloyd Dumas ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Australasian . . . . . (Melbourne) (weekly)	Conservative with country circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) K. Attiwill ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Leader . . . . . (Melbourne) (weekly)	Moderate labor; largely country circulation.	David Syme & Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. Alston ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Weekly Times . . . . . (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) F. Murphy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bulletin . . . . . (Sydney) (weekly)	Nationalistic; circulates throughout Australia.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. K. Prior ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) J. E. Webb ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Century . . . . . (Sydney) (weekly)	Organ of State Labor Party. (Mr. Lang)	H. McCawley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Smith's Weekly . . . . . (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Smith Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) C. E. F. McKay ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) George Goddard ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Worker . . . . . (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Workers Union ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. E. Boote ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Austral-Asiatic Bulletin . . . . . (Melbourne)	Political and international affairs.	Australian Institute of International Affairs ( <i>Pub.</i> ) F. Howard ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Current Problems . . . . . (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	A. M. Pooley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Investment Digest . . . . . (Sydney) (monthly)	Financial.	David Hampton ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Australian Quarterly . . . . . (Sydney)	Political, economic and cultural.	D. A. S. Campbell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Economic Record . . . . . (Semi-annual)	Economic.	D. B. Copland and others ( <i>Eds.</i> )

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Australian Associated Press . . . . .	Independent; owned and controlled by principal metropolitan dailies of Australia.	Rupert Henderson ( <i>Ch.</i> ) A. Watkin Wynne ( <i>Secy.</i> )
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# BELGIUM\*

Capital: Brussels  
 Temporary Seat of Government: London, England  
 Area: 11,775 square miles  
 Population: 8,386,553 (1938 estimate)

## Ruler

### KING LEOPOLD III

Born November 3, 1901; ascended throne February 23, 1934

## Cabinet

National Union, Appointed January 1940. In May 1940, on German invasion, was composed of 5 Catholics, 4 Socialists, 3 Liberals, and 2 Non-Parliamentarians. Seven ministers who escaped to England now comprise the Cabinet

## Premier

HUBERT PIERLOT (Catholic)

## PARLIAMENT

(As composed prior to invasion)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

*Election of 1939 (for four years)*

*President:* R. GILLON (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic) . . . . .	62
Socialist . . . . .	61
Liberal . . . . .	25
Flemish Nationalist . . . . .	12
Rexist . . . . .	4
Communist . . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	167

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

*Election of April 2, 1939 (for four years)*

*President:* FRANS VAN CAUWELAERT (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic) . . . . .	73
Socialist . . . . .	64
Liberal . . . . .	33
Flemish Nationalist . . . . .	17
Communist . . . . .	9
Rexist . . . . .	4
Others . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	202

After the invasion of Belgium by the Germans and the subsequent collapse of France, seven ministers succeeded in reaching England where they form the Belgian Government. In accordance with article 82 of the Constitution and the law of September 7, 1939, the Belgian Government is invested with

\* On May 10, 1940, German military forces suddenly invaded Belgium in spite of repeated declarations of the German Government that Belgian neutrality would be respected.

On May 28, 1940, the Belgian army capitulated at Bruges. Since then the king has been a prisoner of war.

In accordance with the Belgian constitution the executive authority is in the hands of the Council of Ministers. The government first moved to Poitiers, then to Vichy, and is now in London.

The Belgian Congo is governed by the Belgian Cabinet from London.

special powers for the duration of the war in all legislative and executive matters. The Cabinet in Great Britain is: Hubert Pierlot (Prime Minister, also in charge of National Defense); Camille Gutt (Minister of Finance, also in charge of Economic Affairs); Paul-Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs, also in charge of Labor); Albert De Vleeschauwer (Minister of Colonies, also in charge of Education); Antoine Delfosse (Minister of Justice, also in charge of Information); August Edmond de Schryver (Minister of Interior Affairs); and August Balthazar (Minister of Public Works, also in charge of Communications). The Government is assisted by a Counsellor of State: Paul Tschoffen, and three Undersecretaries of State: Julius Hoste (Education), Raoul Richard (Relief) and Joseph Bondas (Labor and Refugees) and by a Consultative Council comprising former ministers and all members of Parliament when they are in England. A Parliamentary group meets regularly in London under the chairmanship of Camille Huysmans and comprises at present six Senators and sixteen members of the House of Representatives. The President of the Senate resides in London and the President of the House of Representatives resides in New York.

### PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** In occupied Belgium the activity of the constitutional parties (Catholics, Liberals and Socialists) has been prohibited by the Germans. The Socialist Party program is that of the 2nd International.

Henri de Man, President of the Socialist Party, having proclaimed in a manifesto his faith in a German victory, has been publicly denounced by socialist leaders residing in the free countries.

*Leaders* (Residing outside occupied territory): C. Huysmans (formerly President of the Chamber of Representatives, Minister of Science and Arts, and Burgomaster of Antwerp), Louis de Brouckère (formerly a Senator), Paul-Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Arthur Wauters (formerly Minister of Information and Editor of *Le Peuple*, the Socialist Party organ), Henri Rolin (Senator) and August Balthazar (Minister of Public Works).

**CATHOLIC PARTY:** On October 11, 1936, a general assembly of the Catholic Party approved the reorganization of the party under the name of the Belgian Catholic Bloc. There was a practically autonomous Flemish Catholic branch of the Bloc known as the Flemish Catholic People's Party (Katholieke Vlaamsche Volkspartij) and an equally autonomous branch in the French-speaking districts and Brussels known as the Catholic Social Party (Parti Catholique Social). The two branches were represented in a body known as the Directorate. The Christian Democrats (the Catholic Labor Federation) had independent local organizations but also belonged to the Flemish Catholic People's Party and the Catholic Social Party. Loyalty to the Church was the principal cohesive force in the Catholic Bloc and the new organization was in a measure successful in arresting the disintegration which was rapidly undermining the old Catholic Party. The nobility, Flemish peasants, industrialists and labor group who are believing Catholics, were practically all adherents of the Bloc. The Catholic Bloc in general approved the *foreign policy* of freedom from alliances advocated by King Leopold in his speech of October 14, 1936. In *domestic policy* it stood for the defense of the interests of the Catholic Church, equal treatment of religious and public schools, social reforms and woman suffrage.

*Leaders* (Residing outside occupied territory): H. Pierlot (Premier), Frans Van Cauwelaert (President of Lower Chamber), George Theunis (formerly Premier, now Ambassador Extraordinary on special mission to the United

States), Albert De Vleeschauwer (Minister for Colonies), Antoine Delfosse (Minister of Justice), August de Schryver (Minister of Interior), Paul van Zeeland (former Prime Minister) and Viscount A. van de Vyvere (Minister of State).

**LIBERAL PARTY:** The party advocated social reforms. Although it gave its support to the foreign policy of freedom from alliances it was divided on the question and when war broke out in Europe (September 1939) it favored a stiff policy to the German pressure.

**Leaders:** R. Gillon (President of the Senate), V. de Laveleye (former Minister of Justice), J. Hoste (Under-Secretary of State for Education), R. Godding (Senator) and R. Motz (Vice-President of the Party).

**REXIST PARTY:** At the 1939 elections the Rexist Party, under the leadership of Léon Degrelle, lost 17 seats out of 21 in the Lower Chamber, and 8 seats out of 12 in the Upper Chamber. Shortly afterwards two members of the Lower Chamber denounced Degrelle for his pro-German attitude. After the occupation of Belgium, Degrelle officially adhered to the National-Socialist "new order" and recruited volunteers to form a legion for war against Russia.

**FLEMISH NATIONAL-SOCIALIST PARTY:** The former "Frontist" Party, which subsequently became the Flemish Nationalist Party, recognized Hitler as "Fuehrer of the entire Germanic race," and is now called the Flemish National Socialist Party, under the leadership of Hendrik Elias.

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** Since the German aggression against Russia, Communist leaders have been pursued by the Gestapo, arrested and deported to concentration camps in Germany.

## PRESS

After the occupation of Belgium, all Belgian papers for a time ceased publication. Since June 1940, some of these papers have reappeared under German control. In addition many underground newspapers are printed in both French and Flemish. These include *La Libre Belgique* which appeared also during World War I.

The Belgian telegraphic agency (Belga) suspended its activities. On its premises, the Germans have set up an agency, Belga-Press, controlled by the occupation authorities.

A Belgian information agency (Inbel) has been set up in London.

The following Belgian weekly and monthly publications are at present appearing outside occupied territory:

La Belgique Indépendante	}	. . . . .	In London
Onafhankelijk België			
Marine			
Message			
Belgium	}	. . . . .	New York
News from Belgium			
Belgica			
			Buenos Aires

Eight Belgian newspapers are still appearing in the Congo, and also a monthly magazine *Band*.

# BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual Seat of Government)

Area: 537,218 square miles

Population: 3,437,000 (1939 estimate)

## *President of Revolutionary Junta \**

MAJOR GUALBERTO VILLARROEL

Appointed by Junta which overthrew the Government of  
President Enrique Peñaranda on December 20, 1943

## *Cabinet*

Revolutionary Junta of four army majors and five civilians.  
Appointed December 20, 1943

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

*Election of May 10, 1940*

UPPER CHAMBER  
(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER  
(Cámara de Diputados)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

*President:* WALDO BELMONTE (Republican Socialist)

*President:* DEMETRIO CANELOS (Genuine Republican)

Number of members . . . . . 27      Number of members . . . . . 109

*Note:* On the outbreak of the revolution in 1943, the "Alianza Democrática," a coalition of Liberals, Genuine Republicans, and Socialist Republicans, had a slight majority in both houses. The coalition was formed to oppose the activities and policies of the various socialist parties.

In a bloodless revolution on May 17th, 1936, the government of President Tejada was overthrown. The coup was led by Colonel Germán Busch, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, and he was supported by the three socialist parties: the Republican Socialists, the National Socialists and the Socialists. A socialist and military junta was formed, and Colonel David Toro was selected as Provisional President. On July 13, 1937, after a second bloodless coup, Colonel Busch assumed the presidency on the resignation of Colonel Toro.

The Senators and Deputies elected in March, 1938, met on May 13, 1938, as a single Constitutional Assembly and adopted a new Constitution. In a decree on April 24, 1939, President Busch suspended the Constitution, dissolved Congress and set up a political and financial dictatorship. He died on August 23, 1939, of a bullet wound said to have been self-inflicted and was succeeded by General Carlos Quintanilla. Presidential elections were held on March 10, 1940. General Enrique Peñaranda del Castillo, the Chaco war hero, was elected.

On December 20, 1943, a revolutionary committee of five members led by Victor Paz Estenssoro (former Minister of Economy), and including four army majors, overthrew the government of President Enrique Peñaranda. A civilian-military junta was established which now rules the country by

\* The régime of Major Villarroel has not been recognized by the United States or by any other country except Argentina (Jan. 24, 1944).

decree. On December 24, 1943, a proclamation was issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs which provided that: (1) The political constitution of the state as of 1938 is decreed in force with only the restrictions contained herein and those determined by the state of law. (2) The executive power of the government is constituted by the President, the Cabinet and the Secretary General of the government whose powers are determined by the law of political organization and by other laws and special decrees. (3) The executive power recognizes the autonomy of the judicial power and present composition of the Supreme Court. (4) At the first opportunity the government will convene elections for the organization of the constitutional bodies and local government. (5) The government will act through executive decrees until legislative power is established. (6) The international agreements in force entered into by the Bolivian government are hereby recognized. (7) The contracts and concessions granted under the law by the state to corporations, companies and individuals will be respected in conformity to constitutional precepts, and (8) members of the Cabinet in their respective ministries are entrusted with enforcement of laws and decrees enacted by their government.

The members of the Cabinet are: José Tamayo (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship), Major Alberto Taborga (Minister of Interior and Justice), Major Jorge Calero (Minister of Education, Indian Welfare and Fine Arts), Victor Pas Estenssoro (Leader of the Revolution, Minister of Finance and Statistics), Major José Celestino Pinto (Minister of Defense and Colonization), Gustavo Chacon (Minister of National Economy), Major Antonio Ponce (Minister of Public Works and Communications), Carlos Montenegro (Minister of Agriculture) and Victor Andrade (Minister of Public Health, Work and Social Welfare).

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to revolution of 1943)

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. Its *foreign policy* favored peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tended toward conservatism in financial matters and opposed the more inflationary measures which were brought forward during the depression.

**Leaders:** Oscar Mariaca Pando (Senator), Thomas Manuel Elio (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Casto Rojas (formerly Minister to Argentina), Manuel Carrasso (Senator), Federico Gutiérrez Granier (formerly Acting Minister of Finance), Juan Muñoz Reyes and Arturo Galindo (formerly Minister of Agriculture).

**GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY:** Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocated recovery of Bolivian territory under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocates freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

**Leaders:** Demetrio Canelas (Deputy), Luis Calvo (Senator), Joaquín Espada (formerly Minister of Finance) and Rubén Terrazas (Senator).

**REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST PARTY:** In *foreign policy* advocated firm opposition

to Paraguay's claim to the Chaco. In *domestic policy* favored improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and was opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

*Leaders:* Waldo Belmonte Pool (Senator), Pedro Zilveti Arce (formerly Minister of Interior), Edmundo Vásquez (Senator) and Justo Rodas Eguino (formerly Minister of Public Works).

**UNITED SOCIALIST PARTY:** Formed as a result of a split in the old Nationalist Party and the adhesion of some prominent members of the Republican Socialist Party. Backed by the legion of former soldiers and the followers of General Toro. Advocated in *foreign policy* economic reciprocal pacts with all neighboring nations, and in *domestic policy* a program of advanced social legislation and the betterment of the masses.

*Leaders:* Alberto Saracho, Roberto Jordan Cuellar (Deputy), Javier Paz Campero (formerly Minister of Public Works) and Enrique Baldivieso (formerly Vice-President).

**INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS:** Composed of former members of other Socialist Parties. Radical tendencies. Advocated economic nationalism and favored controlling foreign capital, and its re-investment in Bolivia.

*Leaders:* Victor Paz Estenssoro (Minister of Finance), Carlos Salamañca, Jorge Araoz Campero (formerly President of Chamber of Deputies) and Augusto Céspedes (Deputy).

## PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Calle. . . . .	Organ of present revolutionary government	Armando Arce ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Diario . . . . .	Independent; oldest paper.	José Carrasco Jiménez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Noche . . . . .	Independent.	Mario Flores ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Razon . . . . .	Conservative; independent; largest circulation.	Guillermo Gutiérrez V. M. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Republica . . . . .	Socialist Republican.	Edmundo Vasquez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Ultima Hora . . . . .	Independent.	Arturo Otero ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro  
Area: 3,285,318 square miles  
Population: 41,356,600 (1940 census)

## *President*

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following overthrow of preceding administration. Elected President July 17, 1934, for four-year term. Proclaimed new constitution November 10, 1937, which increased term to six years. Tenure has since been extended until plebiscite is held

## *Cabinet*

Reorganized November 10, 1937

## PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER  
(Conselho Federal)

To be composed of 31 members, 1 from each state, elected by the State Assembly, and 10 appointed by the President of the Republic.

LOWER CHAMBER  
(Camara dos Deputados)

To be composed of representatives of the States elected by County Councils, not more than 10 nor less than 3 from each State.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It was similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tended to be more nationalistic and there were provisions which aimed to strengthen the unity of the country.

On November 10, 1937, President Vargas promulgated still another new Constitution. It provided increased authority for the President, who may dissolve Congress and call new elections. It created a National Economic Council, composed of trade and production representatives, on the order of a corporative state. It increased the term of President from 4 to 6 years. President Vargas' tenure of office has been extended until a plebiscite is held, the date for which has not been announced.

Following the promulgation of the new Constitution all political parties were dissolved by decree of the President.

The present Cabinet includes Dr. Alexandre Marcondes Filho (Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce, and Acting Minister of the Interior and Justice), A. de Souza Costa (Minister of Finance), Gen. Eurico G. Dutra (Minister of War), Adm. Henrique A. Guilhem (Minister of Marine), Gen. João de Mendonça Lima (Minister of Transportation and Public Works), Dr. Oswaldo Aranha (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Apolonio Salles (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Gustavo Capanema (Minister of Education and Public Health) and Dr. Joaquim Pedro Salgado Filho (Minister of Aeronautics).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Since the dissolution of political parties, the press has no strict political affiliations.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Manhã . . .	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	P. de Bittencourt ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Paulo Filho ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario Carioca . . .	Independent; pro-Government.	Horacio de Carvalho, Jr. ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de Noite (evening) . . .	Independent.	A. de Athayde ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario de Noticias . . .	Independent.	O. R. Dantas ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Gazeta de Noticias . . .	Old-established; conservative.	Wladimir Bernardes ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
O Globo (evening) . . .	Independent.	Roberto Marinho ( <i>Ed.</i> )
O Jornal . . .	Independent; one of best-edited papers in Brazil.	Assis Chateaubriand ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Jornal do Brasil . . .	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Pires do Rio ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jornal do Commercio . . .	Oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Elmano Cardim ( <i>Ed.</i> )
A Manhã . . .	Controlled by the Government.	Cassiano Ricardo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
A Noite (evening) . . .	Controlled by the Government.	André Carrazoni ( <i>Ed.</i> )
A Noticia (evening) . . .	Independent.	Candido Campos ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
A Vanguarda . . .	Independent; pro-Government.	Ozéas Motta ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario da Bahia . . .	Democratic; pro-Government.	J. Carvalho de Sá ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Bahia)		
Diario de Noticias . . .	Democratic; pro-Government.	Oderico Tavares ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Bahia) (morning)		
O Imparcial . . .	Pro-Government.	Col. Franklin Lins de Albuquerque ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Bahia)		
A Tarde . . .	Opposition.	Ernesto Simões Filho ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Bahia) (evening)		Ranulpho Oliveira ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Estado de Minas . . .	Independent.	Dario da Almeida de Magalhães ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Bello Horizonte)		
Folha de Minas . . .	Pro-Government.	Luiz de Bessa and Milton Prates ( <i>Eds.</i> )
(Bello Horizonte)		
O Estado (Ceará) . . .	Official.	Alfeu Faria de Aboim ( <i>Prop.</i> )
		Walter de Sa Cavalcanti ( <i>Ed.</i> )
O Dia (Curityba) . . .	Recently reorganized; independent; largest paper in Paraná.	Caio Machado and Omar Gonçalves da Motta ( <i>Dirs.</i> )
A Gazeta (Florianopolis) . . .	Pro-Government.	Jairo Callado ( <i>Dir.</i> )
O Estado (Florianopolis) . . .	Independent; long-established.	Altino Flores ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(morning)		
O Estado de Mato Grosso . . .	Pro-Government; recently established.	Archimedes Pereira Lima ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Mato Grosso)		Amarilio Calhão ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Folha do Norte . . .	Pro-Government; long-established paper.	Dr. Paulo Maranhão ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Pará)		Paulo Eleuterio ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario da Manhã . . .	Independent.	Pedro de Souza ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Pernambuco)		Oscar Carneiro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de Pernambuco . . .	Independent; oldest paper in North Brazil, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northeast Brazil.	Carlos Rizzini ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Pernambuco)		Annibal Fernandes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Folha da Manhã . . .	Semi-official.	Diniz Perilo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Pernambuco)		Nilo Pereira ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jornal do Commercio . . .	Conservative.	Francisco Pessoa de Queiroz ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
(Pernambuco)		Esmaragdo Marroquim ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jornal Pequeno . . .	Independent.	Romeu Medeiros ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Pernambuco) (evening)		Renato Medeiros ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Correio do Povo . . .	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	Dr. Breno Alcaraz Caldas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Porto Alegre)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Noticias . . . . . (Porto Alegre)	Independent; widely read.	Ernesto Corrêa ( <i>Ed.</i> )
A Tribuna . . . . . (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1894.	M. Nascimento, Jr. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Correio Paulistano . . . . . (São Paulo)	Pro-Government; founded in 1854.	Dr. João Sampaio ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario da Noite . . . . . (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; founded in 1925.	Mauricio Loureiro Gama ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario de São Paulo . . . . . (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1928.	Carlos Rizzini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario Popular . . . . . (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; long-established.	Dr. Rodrigo Soares, Jr. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
O Estado de São Paulo . . . . . (São Paulo)	Controlled by the Government.	Dr. Pelagio Lobo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo)	Large circulation.	Octaviano Alves de Lima ( <i>Dir.</i> )
A Gazeta . . . . . (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Pro-Government; pro-U.S.A.; large circulation.	Miguel de Arco e Flexa ( <i>Dir.</i> )
A União (weekly)	Roman Catholic.	Ozorio Lopes ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	José dos Santos ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Gazeta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	

## NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Nacional . . . . .	Official.	Press Division of Department of Press and Propaganda ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Jorge Santos ( <i>Dir.</i> )
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# BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 44,337 square miles

47,308 sq. mi. including So. Dobrudja (1940)

Population: 6,720,000 (1942 estimate including So. Dobrudja); 8,400,000 (1942 estimate including all occupied territory)

## *Ruler*

KING SIMEON II

Born June 16, 1937; ascended throne August 28, 1943

## *Council of Regency*

Since the King is a minor, he rules under a Regency Council composed of Prince Kyril (the King's brother), Bogdan Filov (formerly Prime Minister) and Lt. Gen. Nikola Mihov (Minister of War).

Appointed September 9, 1943

## *Cabinet*

Non-Party

Appointed September 14, 1943

## *Premier*

DOBRI BOSHILOV

## PARLIAMENT

(Sobranie)

*President:* HRISTO KALFOV (1942 session)

*Dissolved October 24, 1939; new elections held on December 24, 1939, and January 14, 21 and 28, 1940*

Number of members . . . . . 160

*Note:* In the last elections the government party of Premier Kiosseivanov won 140 of the 160 seats.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934, a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Mushanov Cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. The National Assembly remained in dissolution for five years. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934.

Members of the Cabinet are: Dobri Boshilov (Premier and Minister of Finance), Ivan Vasov (Minister of Interior), Lieut. General Nikola Mihov (Minister of War), Sara Kirov (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Nikola Zahariev (Minister of Commerce), Dr. Ivan Betschkov (Minister of Railways, Posts and

Telegraph), Hristo Petrov (Minister of Agriculture), Dimitar Vassilev (Minister of Public Works), Kosta Partov (Minister of Justice) and Boris Yotsov (Minister of Education).

*Parties and leaders under former parliamentary régime*

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals.

*Leaders:* Nicholas Mushanov (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Girginov (formerly Minister of Interior), St. Stefanov (formerly Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drenski.

**AGRARIAN PARTY:** Radical at times; composed mainly of peasants.

*Leaders:* D. Guichev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Education), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works).

**NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY:** Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

*Leaders:* M. Kachakov and N. Vurbenov (formerly Minister of Justice).

**RADICAL PARTY:** Advocated democratic reform.

*Leaders:* Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies).

**DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE:** Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals.

*Leaders:* Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petko Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways) and St. Moshanov (formerly President of Parliament).

**TZANKOV PARTY:** Advocated parliamentary reform. Fascist.

*Leaders:* Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier) and Prof. Kantardjiev.

**LABOR PARTY:** Organized by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale in touch with the Moscow organization and which was suppressed in April, 1925 and again in 1933.

**NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group):** Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov.

*Leader:* B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Commerce).

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Similar in program to British Labor Party.

*Leaders:* Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

**NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION:** A group of extreme agrarians.

*Leaders:* Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanassov and Chr. Stoyanov.

## PRESS

All party organs in Bulgaria have been suppressed.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dnevnik . . . . .	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mir . . . . .	A leading paper; conservative; (was organ of I. E. Geshov).	P. Tasev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Slovo . . . . .	Fascist.	T. Kojuharov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas . . . . .	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Savadjiev ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Utro . . . . .	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tanev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dnes. . . . .	Independent but had connection with officials; well informed.	A. Nikolov ( <i>Dir.</i> ) H. Burzitsov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vecher . . . . .	Independent but had connection with officials; well informed.	A. Nikolov ( <i>Dir.</i> ) N. Pantchev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zora . . . . .	Independent; large circulation; well informed.	D. Krapchev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Parole Bulgare . . . . . (weekly)	Semi-official government paper; in French.	G. Kirkov ( <i>Dir.</i> ) V. Protich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Narodna Otrana (weekly) . . . . .	Organ of military circles.	D. Bratanov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Otechestvo (weekly) . . . . .	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	E. Kolev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bulletin des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie (monthly)	Economic and financial; in French.	Th. Kanev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bulletin d'Information sur les Finances Publiques (monthly)	Official; in French.	
Bulgarska Missal (monthly) . . . . .	Political, social and literary.	Prof. Arnaudov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zlatorog (monthly) . . . . .	Social and literary.	V. Vassilev ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	G. Belchev ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	B. Zografov ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Press Direction. . . . .	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	N. Nikolaev ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	V. Tachauer ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Union of Bulgarian Provincial Journalists	Independent.	L. Govedarov ( <i>Pres.</i> )

# CANADA

Capital: Ottawa  
 Area: 3,694,863 square miles  
 Population: 11,420,084 (1941 census)

## *Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936

## *Governor-General*

THE EARL OF ATHLONE  
 Assumed office June 21, 1940

## *Cabinet*

Liberal

In office since October 23, 1935

## *Prime Minister*

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Summoned for life by Governor-General in Council.*

*Speaker:* THOMAS VIEN (*Liberal*)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal . . . . .	46
Progressive Conservative . . . . .	36
Vacancies . . . . .	14
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>96</b>

\*In the 1940 election the Liberals polled 54% of the popular vote, the Conservatives 31.3%, the C.C.F. 8.3%, the Social Credit Party 2.6%.

The House of Commons has a maximum life of five years but it may be dissolved at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister.

### LOWER CHAMBER (House of Commons)

*Elected March 26, 1940, and in subsequent by-elections.\**

*Speaker:* JAMES ALLISON GLEN (*Liberal*)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal . . . . .	175
Progressive Conservative . . . . .	39
Coöperative Commonwealth Federation . . . . .	11
New Democracy (Social Credit) . . . . .	10
Bloc Populaire Canadien . . . . .	4
Labor Progressive Party . . . . .	2
Others . . . . .	4

**Total . . . . . 245**

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are differences at any one time between the political programs of the parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the actual policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative administrations. There are radicals and conservatives within each of these parties, and the legislation sponsored by either of them has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of Canada grows out of the federal character of the Canadian Constitution. While each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organ-

ization, it depends basically upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and is relatively free to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, so that between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of emphasis in the selection of paramount issues. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. Two factors, at present, are subjecting this traditional two party system to heavy strains. The first is the increase in the C. C. F. vote in the West and in Ontario. C. C. F. nominees defeated government candidates in two federal by-elections in 1943. They also won over one-third of the seats in the Ontario provincial election in August. The second factor is the growth in Quebec of the Bloc Populaire Canadien which threatens to destroy the Liberal majority there. It is conceivable that the next House of Commons may have four parties fairly heavily represented.

**LIBERAL PARTY:** It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy was formerly one of opposition to growing state intervention in the economic life of the country, and the increased powers of the executive which usually accompany such intervention. Since its resumption of power in 1935, however, the continuing effects of the depression forced it to adopt unemployment relief and insurance, price guarantees to the farmers, etc. Since the outbreak of war, the Liberal Government has proceeded to direct and control the economic life of the country to an unprecedented extent. Formerly the defender of Provincial rights, it is now favoring the adoption of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations which would alter drastically the present relationship to give greatly increased powers to the Federal government. The results of the Ontario provincial election in August, 1944 and the five most recent federal by-elections reveal that its voting appeal is seriously reduced.

*Leaders:* W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), James H. King (Minister Without Portfolio and Government leader in Senate), T. A. Crerar (Minister of Mines and Resources), Louis St. Laurent (Minister of Justice and Attorney General), Alphonse Fournier (Minister of Public Works), J. E. Michaud (Minister of Transport), Colonel J. L. Ralston (Minister of National Defense), Ian A. Mackenzie (Minister of Pensions and National Health), Major C. G. Power (Associate Minister of National Defense and Minister of National Defense for Air), J. L. Ilsley (Minister of Finance), Ernest Bertrand (Minister of Fisheries), C. D. Howe (Minister of Munitions and Supply), J. G. Gardiner (Minister of Agriculture), L. R. LaFlèche (Minister of National War Services), Humphrey Mitchell (Minister of Labor), J. A. MacKinnon (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Norman A. McLarty (Secretary of State), W. P. Mulock (Postmaster General), Colin Gibson (Minister of National Revenue) and Angus L. Macdonald (Minister of National Defense for Naval Services).

**PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Since 1878 it has been the high-tariff party. It believes in using tariffs to protect Canadian industries against competition from countries with cheap labor and depreciated currencies, thus protecting the Canadian standard of living and providing an important urban

market for Canadian farm products. Since it also believes in tariffs as a bargaining weapon to extract concessions in markets most able to absorb Canada's primary products, it negotiated the Ottawa Agreements and took steps to extend the principle of bargaining tariffs in proposals made to other countries, notably the United States. In its last year of office (1935) it appeared to approve increased state intervention in national economic life by enacting measures to provide for the coöperative marketing of natural products, to safeguard investors, and to secure consumers from exploitation. Since the outbreak of war it has accused the Government of being halfhearted in its war effort and challenged the Prime Minister to form a "National" Government formed from all parties. Mr. Bracken has recently charged the government with over-centralization. The only recent indication of the party's strength is that in the Ontario Provincial election August, 1944, it won a plurality, 38 seats out of 90, in a province where it has previously had its heaviest support.

*Leaders:* John Bracken (Leader of Party), Gordon Graydon (Leader in House of Commons) and John R. MacNicol (Member of Parliament and President of National Conservative Association).

**COÖPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION:** A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties; organized in August, 1932. It advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy and favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery; initiation of large scale program of public works; national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance. Although its founder, the late J. S. Woodsworth, was personally a pacifist, the acting leader Mr. Coldwell has led his party in support of Canada's part in the war.

*Leaders:* M. J. Coldwell (President and Acting Leader in the House of Commons); F. R. Scott (Chairman) and David Lewis (National Secretary).

**NEW DEMOCRACY PARTY (SOCIAL CREDIT):** A party established in 1935 and limited for the most part to the Province of Alberta, where it is the majority party. Its political program is the advocacy of social credit monetary theories as a solution of provincial and federal problems. Before the 1940 election it merged with the New Democracy Party organized by W. D. Herridge, former Canadian Minister in Washington, to incorporate many of the policies of the American New Deal. In the election Mr. Herridge and the other candidates from his wing of the party were unsuccessful, and the party has returned to its original form under the leadership of Mr. Blackmore, former Social Credit leader, and with a membership in Parliament reduced from 15 to 10.

*Leaders:* E. C. Manning (Premier of Alberta) and John H. Blackmore (Leader in the House of Commons).

**BLOC POPULAIRE CANADIEN:** A party representing the French-Canadian nationalism, always latent in the Canadian political scene. At present holds only four seats in the Federal House but Quebec's increasing dissatisfaction with Canada's ambitious war effort indicates that the "Bloc" may strengthen rapidly. It advocates restricting the Canadian war effort. The Party has a purely local French-Canadian appeal but its growth threatens the Liberal party which depends to a great extent on French-Canadian support. The Bloc Populaire is torn internally by personal antagonisms which in some measure may decrease its strength.

*Leader:* M. Maxime Raymond.

**LABOR PROGRESSIVE PARTY:** In August 1943 at a national gathering in Toronto of former members of the Communist party of Canada, which was declared illegal in 1940, there was organized the Labor Progressive party. The

Labor Progressives have two members in the House of Commons and representatives in the Ontario and Manitoba Legislatures. The party has been attacked on the ground that it is merely a revival of the Communist party under a new name, but the authorities have not up to the present found that sufficient grounds existed to take action against it under the Defence of Canada Regulations.

*Leader:* Tim Buck (former leader of the Communist Party).

## PRESS

## PRINCIPAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i> *	<i>Political Affiliation</i> †	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>ALBERTA</b>			
Albertan ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . (Calgary)	14,372	Independent.	Albertan Publishing Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) A. M. Raymond ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Herald ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . (Calgary)	34,084	Independent.	Southern Pub. Co. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) A. H. Bill ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bulletin ( <i>e.</i> ) (Edmonton)	12,823	Independent.	Alberta Free Press Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) John Howey ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Journal ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . (Edmonton)	35,559	Independent.	Southam Pub. Co. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) A. B. Watt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>			
News Herald ( <i>m.</i> ) . . (Vancouver)	23,057	Independent.	News-Herald Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Province ( <i>e.</i> ) (Vancouver)	103,258	Independent.	Southam Pub. Co. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) W. L. MacTavish ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sun ( <i>e.</i> ) (Vancouver) .	76,529	Independent Liberal.	Sun Publishing Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Roy W. Brown ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Colonist ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . (Victoria)	15,074	Conservative.	Colonist Print'g & Pub. Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) H. T. Matson ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Times ( <i>e.</i> ) (Victoria) .	16,367	Liberal.	Times Print'g & Pub. Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) K. C. Drury ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>MANITOBA</b>			
Free Press ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . (Winnipeg)	74,432	Independent Liberal.	Winnipeg Free Press Co. Ltd. Victor Sifton ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Tribune ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . (Winnipeg)	41,108	Independent Conservative.	Southam Pub. Co. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) John Bird ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>			
Telegraph-Journal ( <i>m.</i> )	38,300	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) G. D. Granville ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Times-Globe ( <i>e.</i> ) (Saint John)		Independent.	
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>			
Chronicle ( <i>m.</i> )	27,308	Independent Liberal.	Chronicle Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) C. A. Fraser ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Star ( <i>e.</i> ) } (Halifax)		Independent Liberal.	
Herald ( <i>m.</i> ) (Halifax)	75,976	Independent Conservative.	Halifax Herald Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) R. J. Rankin ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) Halifax Herald Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) E. E. Kelley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mail ( <i>e.</i> ) } (Halifax)		Independent Conservative.	

\* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1943.*

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives consistent support to a political party, however, this is indicated.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Post-Record ( <i>e.</i> ) (Sydney)	19,052	Independent.	Post Pub. Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Roy D. Duchemin ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
<b>ONTARIO</b>			
Expositor ( <i>e.</i> ) (Brantford)	13,674	Independent.	Preston & Sons Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) W. B. Preston ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Spectator ( <i>e.</i> ) (Hamilton)	66,268	Independent.	Southam Pub. Co. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) F. I. Ker ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Whig-Standard ( <i>e.</i> ) (Kingston)	13,616	Independent.	Kingston Whig-Standard Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Hon. W. Rupert Davies ( <i>Pres. and Ed.</i> )
Record ( <i>e.</i> ) (Kitchener)	16,551	Independent.	News Record Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) John E. Motz ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Free Press ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) (London)	56,705	Independent.	London Free Press Ptg. Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Citizen ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) (Ottawa)	41,606	Independent.	A. R. Ford ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Southam Pub. Co. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Journal ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) (Ottawa)	40,052	Independent Conservative.	C. A. Bowman ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Journal Pub. Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Le Droit ( <i>e.</i> ) (Ottawa)	21,461	Independent.	Vernon M. Kipp ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Syndicat d'Œuvres Sociales Ltée ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Examiner ( <i>e.</i> ) (Peterboro)	10,321	Independent.	C. Gautier ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Peterboro Examiner Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Standard ( <i>e.</i> ) (St. Catharines)	14,507	Independent.	H. L. Garner ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> ) Robertson Davies ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Times-Journal ( <i>e.</i> ) (St. Thomas)	8,980	Independent.	H. B. Burgoyne ( <i>Pub.</i> ) H. L. Walsh ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Times-Journal of St. Thomas Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Beacon-Herald ( <i>e.</i> ) (Stratford)	8,941	Independent.	L. H. Dingman ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Beacon-Herald of Stratford Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Globe and Mail ( <i>m.</i> ) (Toronto)	165,546	Independent.	C. D. Dingman ( <i>Ed.</i> ) C. George McCullagh ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Star ( <i>e.</i> ) (Toronto)	250,758	Independent Liberal.	A. A. McIntosh ( <i>Ed.</i> ) George H. Maitland ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Telegram ( <i>e.</i> ) (Toronto)	152,911	Independent.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Star ( <i>e.</i> ) (Windsor)	52,293	Independent.	C. O. Knowles ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Star Pub. Co. of Windsor Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>			
Guardian ( <i>m.</i> ) (Charlottetown)	6,868	Conservative.	W. L. Clark ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Guardian Pub. Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Patriot ( <i>e.</i> ) (Charlottetown)	4,826	Liberal.	J. R. Burnett ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) Patriot Pub. Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) C. J. Mitchell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>QUEBEC</b>			
Gazette ( <i>m.</i> ) (Montreal)	38,495	Independent Conservative.	John Basset ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Herald ( <i>e.</i> ) (Montreal)	17,014	Independent.	Herald Printing Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
La Presse ( <i>e.</i> ) (Montreal)	174,179	Independent.	C. L. Sibley ( <i>Ed.</i> ) La Cie de Publication de la Presse Ltée.
Star ( <i>e.</i> ) (Montreal)	127,638	Independent.	Eugene Lamarche ( <i>Ed.</i> ) J. W. McConnell ( <i>Prop.</i> )
L'Action Catholique ( <i>e.</i> ) (Quebec)	68,332	Independent.	A. J. West ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) L'Action Sociale Ltée ( <i>Pub.</i> ) J. E. L'Heureux ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Le Soleil ( <i>s.</i> ) L'Evenement-Journal ( <i>m.</i> ) (Quebec)	66,084	Liberal.	Le Soleil-L'Evenement Pub. Co. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Le Nouvelliste ( <i>s.</i> ) . . (Three Rivers)			J. E. Barnard ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Nouveliste Pub. Co. Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Emile Jean ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
<i>SASKATCHEWAN</i>			
Leader-Post ( <i>s.</i> ) . . (Regina)	32,180	Independent Liberal.	Leader Post, Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) D. B. Rogers ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Star-Phoenix ( <i>s.</i> ) . . (Saskatoon)	21,526	Liberal.	Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, Ltd. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) A. C. Woodward ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press (Toronto, Ontario)	Mutual and coöperative association of daily newspaper publishers. Exchange arrangements with Associated Press; also derives news direct from Reuters.	Arthur Ford (Pres.) J. A. McNeil (Gen. Mgr.)
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## WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canadian Banker (q.) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bankers Association.	F. A. Knox (Ed.)
Canadian Home Journal (m.)	Articles and short stories.	William Dawson (Mg. Ed.)
Canadian Bar Review (m.) (Ottawa)	Journal of Canadian Bar Association.	C. A. Wright (Ed.)
Canadian Business (m.) (Montreal)	Magazine of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.	Kenneth J. McArdle (Mg. Ed.)
Canadian Forum (m.) (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	Eleanor Godfrey (Ed.)
Canadian Historical Review (q.) (Toronto)	Historical.	University of Toronto (Prop.) George W. Brown (Ed.)
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (q.) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Political Science Association.	V. W. Bladen (Mg. Ed.)
Country Guide and Northwest Farmer (m.) (Winnipeg)	Farmers' journal.	Country Guide Ltd. (Pub.) H. S. Fry & R. D. Colquette (Eds.)
Culture (Quebec)	Political, literary, economic, and religious.	L'Association de Recherches sur les Sciences Religieuses et Profanes au Canada (Pubs.) H. L. Stewart (Ed.)
Dalhousie Review (q.) (Halifax) (Dalhousie University)	Political, literary, and economic.	H. L. Stewart (Ed.)
Family Herald Weekly Star (w.)	Farm paper.	Montreal Star Co., Ltd. (Pub.)
Financial Post (w.) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	Maclean Publishing Co., Ltd. (Pub.) R. A. McEachern (Ed.) R. E. Cox (Prop.) J. W. Tyson (Ed.)
Financial Times (w.) (Montreal)	Financial and economic.	Winnipeg Free Press Co. Ltd. (Pub.) F. M. Marter (Ed.) W. A. Craick (Ed.)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (w.) (Winnipeg)	Liberal; Farm journal.	
Industrial Canada (m.) (Toronto)	Organ of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	
L'Actualité Economique (m.) (Montreal)	Organ of L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.	
Labour Gazette (m.) (Ottawa)	Labor.	Department of Labour (Pub.)
Le Canada Français (Quebec)	Political, literary and economic.	L'Université Laval (Prop.) L'abbé Aimé Labrie (Dir.)
Le Jour (Montreal) (w.)	Political, literary and general.	Jean Charles Harvey (Ed.)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Monetary Times ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	Percy T. Cole ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Maclean's Magazine . . . ( <i>semi-m.</i> ) (Toronto)	Articles and short stories.	Maclean Pub. Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. Napier Moore ( <i>Ed.</i> )
National Home Monthly ( <i>m.</i> )	Articles and short stories.	L. E. Brownell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
News ( <i>m.</i> ) Toronto . . .	Political and economic.	Judith Robinson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Queen's Quarterly ( <i>q.</i> ) . . . (Kingston)	Political, literary and economic.	Queen's University ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Dr. C. H. Clarke ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa ( <i>q.</i> ) (Ottawa)	Literary, philosophical, historical and theological.	R. Leblanc ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne ( <i>q.</i> ) (Montreal)	Political, literary, historical, scientific and economic.	Association des Anciens Élèves, École Polytechnique ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Edouard Montpetit ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Saturday Night ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary and economic.	Consolidated Press ( <i>Prop.</i> ) B. K. Sandwell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
University of Toronto Quarterly ( <i>q.</i> )	Political, literary and economic.	A. S. P. Woodhouse ( <i>Chairman</i> <i>Ed. Committee</i> )
University of Toronto Law Journal ( <i>annual</i> )	Legal.	W. P. M. Kennedy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Western Producer ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Saskatoon)	Farmers' Coöperative.	A. P. Waldron ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# CHILE

Capital: Santiago  
Area: 296,717 square miles  
Population: 5,023,500 (1940 census)

## President

Juan Antonio Rios  
Took office on April 3, 1942

## Cabinet

Coalition; Radical, Liberal and non-party  
Appointed August 31, 1943

## PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)		LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)	
<i>Election of March, 1941 (Eight-year term; re- newed by halves every four years)</i>		<i>Election of March, 1941 (Four-year term)</i>	
<i>President: FLORENCIO DURÁN (Radical)</i>		<i>President: PEDRO CASTELBLANCO (Radical)</i>	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
<b>Leftists</b>		<b>Leftists</b>	
Radicals . . . . .	12	Radicals . . . . .	44
Socialists . . . . .	5	Socialists . . . . .	15
Communists . . . . .	4	Communists . . . . .	15
Democratic . . . . .	2	Democratic . . . . .	9
	—	Workers . . . . .	2
	23		—
			85
<b>Rightists</b>		<b>Rightists</b>	
Conservatives . . . . .	12	Conservatives . . . . .	33
Liberals . . . . .	8	Liberals . . . . .	22
Agrarians . . . . .	1	Falangists . . . . .	2
Independents . . . . .	1	Agrarians . . . . .	3
	—	Vanguardists . . . . .	2
	22		—
			62
Total. . . . .	45	Total. . . . .	147

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election of October 30, 1932, of a President and complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the election there were over twenty political parties which number has now been reduced to twelve and includes several groups with relatively small followings. Elections were held in March, 1941, which resulted in a victory for the Leftist or Government parties.

The Popular Front formed in 1936 as a Leftist coalition in opposition to the Right Wing Coalition, then in power, is now composed of the Radical, Socialist, Democratic and Communist Parties; the Workers' Socialist Party, formed in May, 1940, by five Deputies who had seceded from the Socialist Party, also supports the Government. In the Presidential elections of 1938 it supported the Radical, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, who was elected.

President Aguirre Cerda asked for leave of absence because of illness on November 10, 1941, having first appointed Jeronimo Mendez Minister of Interior. According to the Chilean Constitution the Minister of Interior acts as Vice President. President Aguirre Cerda died on November 25, 1941. On February 1, 1942 a coalition of the leftist parties and some elements of the Conservative and Liberal parties elected Juan Antonio Rios as President of Chile, defeating Carlos Ibáñez, the rightist candidate.

The members of the Cabinet are: Osvaldo Hiriart (Interior), Arturo Matte (Finance), Gen. Oscar Escudero (Defense), Fernando Moller (Economy and Commerce), Benjamín Claro (Education), Alfonso Quintana (Agriculture), Mariano Bustos (Labor), Sotero del Río (Health), Oscar Gajardo (Justice), Abraham Alcaino (Public Works and Communications), Osvaldo Vial (Lands), Joaquín Fernández (Foreign Affairs) and Osvaldo Fuenzalida (Minister without Portfolio).

**RADICAL PARTY:** Potentially one of the strongest of the historic parties of Chile. Although at present the leading party in the Popular Front, it might be characterized as of the Center with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religion and social questions. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime under the control of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. The former distinction between the Radicals and Dissident Radicals has disappeared and this Party is now united.

*Leaders:* Guillermo Labarca (President of Party), Gabriel Gonzales Videla (Ambassador to Brazil), Pedro Castelblanco (President of Lower Chamber), Florencio Durán (President of the Senate) and Marcial Mora.

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** The second party in importance in the Popular Front. Founded in 1931. Its policy conforms in general with that of other Socialist parties.

*Leaders:* Oscar Schnake (founder of Party, Ambassador to Mexico), Rolando Merino (formerly Minister of Lands and Colonization), Senator Marmaduke Grove (Secretary General), Dr. Salvador Allende and José Rodriguez.

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Formed by a fusion of the Radical Socialist, Democrat and Democratic Parties. The Radical Socialist Party, one of the Left group, was founded in September, 1931. It advocated the suppression of the right of the clergy to vote, expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property, and condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Democrat Party several years ago split into two groups, the Democrat and Democratic, the latter joining the Left coalition. The former supported Gustavo Ross and the latter Pedro Aguirre Cerda in the 1938 elections. The new Democratic Party has 9 members in the Lower Chamber.

*Leaders:* Juan Pradenas (formerly Minister of Labor), Julio Martinez Montt and Fidel Estay (Senators).

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** This party is now almost 20 years old; it is a member of the Left coalition. The program is that of the traditional Communist parties. The Communist Party is not officially registered as such, but known as the

National Democratic Party. This organization does not mention Communism in its party platform.

*Leaders:* Carlos Contreras Labarca and Elias Lafferte (Senators), Salvador Ocampo (Deputy) and Ricardo Fonseca.

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Composed of men of social distinction and wealth and of representatives of the old landowning aristocracy. This is primarily the party of the Catholic Church. It supported General Ibáñez in the last presidential election and is now in opposition.

*Leaders:* Fernando Aldunate (Deputy and President of the Party), Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (Senator, former President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections), Senator Eduardo Cruz Coke and Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal (formerly President of the Senate).

**LIBERAL PARTY:** There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections. They have since united but the division is still perceptible in party councils. The party belongs to the Right in Chilean politics; and Gustavo Ross, its member most experienced in finance, was its candidate for the Presidency of Chile in 1938.

*Leaders:* Arturo Alesandri (former President of Chile), Eduardo Moore (Deputy and President of the Party), Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), Carlos Acharán Arce, Oscar Valenzuela (Senator), Ladislao Errázuriz, José Maza (Senator), Guillermo Correa Fuenzalida, Matías Silva (Senator) and José Ríos Arias (Senator and former Party President).

**MINOR PARTIES:** Other parties are: Agrarian, led by Deputy Manuel Bart; the Vanguardia Popular Socialista (formerly known as the Movimiento Nacional Socialista, usually abbreviated to Nacista Party), led by Deputy Jorge González von Marées, who was imprisoned in 1938 for his part in the Nacista uprising against the government; and the Workers' Socialist Party, led by Deputy César Godoy.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario Ilustrado . . . . .	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Hora . . . . .	Organ of Radical Party.	Carlos Becerra ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Imparcial (evening) . . . . .	Rightist; independent.	Augusto Ovalle ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
El Mercurio . . . . . (Santiago and Valparaíso)	Liberal; independent; large circulation; founded at Valparaíso in 1827.	Estate of Agustín Edwards ( <i>Prop.</i> ) A. Briceño ( <i>Dir.</i> Santiago edition) H. Goetz ( <i>Dir.</i> Valparaíso edition)
La Nación . . . . .	Government organ.	Stock company owned partly by Government Domingo Melfi ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Juan B. Rossetti ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Luis Mery ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Opinion . . . . .	Radical views.	Ricardo Fonseca ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Siglo . . . . .	Communist.	Estate of Agustín Edwards ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Las Últimas Noticias . . . . . (evening)	Tabloid owned by <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Byron Gigoux ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Manuel Seoane ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Jorge Delano ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Mario Vergara ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Ercilla (weekly) . . . . .	Pictorial news magazine.	Sociedad Chilena de Publicaciones ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Topaze (weekly) . . . . .	Satirical; independent.	Hugo Silva ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Zig Zag (weekly) . . . . .	Pictorial news magazine.	Estate of Alfonso Lagos Villar ( <i>Prop.</i> )
El Mercurio . . . . . (Antofagasta)	Formerly connected with <i>El Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaíso; independent.	
La Discusión . . . . . (Chillán)	Independent; second oldest paper in Chile.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Patria . . . . . (Concepción)	Catholic Rightist.	Sociedad Periodistica del Sur ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Fernando Montalva ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Aurelio Lamas ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Luis Silva Fuentes ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Rodomiro Tomich ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Sur . . . . . (Concepción)	Radical.	
El Tarapacá . . . . . (Iquique)	Rightist liberal.	
La Prensa . . . . . (Osorno)	Independent.	Raul Gallardo Lara ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Mañana . . . . . (Talca)	Rightist liberal.	Vicente Ignacio Rojas ( <i>Prop.</i> and <i>Dir.</i> ) Oscar Arellano ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Diario Austral . . . . . (Temuco)	Independent.	
El Correo de Valdivia . . . . . (Valdivia)	Rightist tendency.	Victoriano Mora Echagne ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Estrella . . . . . (Valparaiso)	Evening tabloid of <i>El Mer-</i> <i>curio.</i>	Estate of Agustín Edwards ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. Goetz ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Alfredo Silva ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
La Union . . . . . (Valparaiso)	Conservative; church.	
South Pacific Mail . . . . . (Valparaiso) (weekly)	Independent; printed in Eng- lish for English speaking communities.	Thomas C. Peddrar ( <i>Prop. and</i> <i>Dir.</i> )

# CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Temporary seat of government: Chungking

Total Area: 4,278,352 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 457,835,475 (1936 Ministry of Interior estimate)

## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA \*

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

### *State Council*

The State Council is the highest unit of the Government

### *President of National Government*

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Elected by Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, September 13, 1943. Assumed office October 10, 1943, for three year term

The head of the government is chairman of the State Council which now consists of 27 members.

Under the National Government there are five yüan and such organs as: Academia Sinica and the National Military Affairs Commission.

### FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

*Executive Yüan:* Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (President), Dr. H. H. Kung (Vice-President), Chang Li-sheng (Secretary-General), T. F. Tsiang (Director of Political Affairs) assisted in the executive work of the government by eleven ministries, *viz.*: Interior (Minister, Chow Chung-yueh); Foreign Affairs (Minister, T. V. Soong); Finance (Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung); Military Affairs (Minister, Gen. Ho Ying-chin); Justice (Minister, Hsieh Kwan-sheng); Economic Affairs (Minister, Dr. Wong Wen-hao); Communications (Minister, Tseng Yang-fu); Education (Minister, Ch'en Li-fu); Agriculture and Forestry (Minister, Shen Hung-lieh); Social Affairs (Minister, Ku Cheng-kang); and Food (Minister, Hsu K'an); and by five subordinate Commissions, *viz.*: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs, National Health, National Conservancy Commissions and National Land Administrations.

*Legislative Yüan:* Sun Fo (President); Yeh Chu-tsang (Vice-President).

*Judicial Yüan:* Chü Cheng (President); Tan Chen (Vice-President). Subor-

\* The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1932. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people. A draft Constitution was published on May 5, 1936. The supreme effective control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang, which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee.

The Organic Law was revised on September 10, 1943, to provide for the selection and appointment of the President of the National Government and of from 24 to 36 State Councillors by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party.

dinate to the Judicial Yüan are the Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Disciplinary Punishment of Officials.

*Examination Yüan:* Tai Chi-t'ao (President); Chu Chia-hua (Vice-President). Subordinate to the Examination Yüan are the Ministry of Personnel Registration and the Commission of Civil Service Examination.

*Control Yüan:* Yü Yu-chen (President); Liu Shang-ching (Vice-President). Subordinate to the Control Yüan is the Ministry of Audit (Minister, Lin Yun-kai).

### SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL

Shortly following the outbreak of hostilities with Japan in 1937, a Supreme National Defense Council was created as the highest political organ during the period of emergency. It directs all political and military affairs. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been chairman of the Council since its inception, and Wang Ch'ung-hui is Secretary General. The heads of all party, political and military organs are ex-officio members of the Council sitting together with other members who are nominated by the chairman and approved by the Council. It takes over all peacetime functions of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, plus such additional functions as are necessitated by the exigencies of the war.

### MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMISSION

The Military Affairs Commission is in direct charge of purely military affairs. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is Chairman, and Shang Chen is Director of the General Office. General Ho Ying-Ch'in, the Chief of the General Staff, occupies a post which corresponds to Minister of War.

### PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL

Following a resolution at the emergency session of the Kuomintang National Congress held in March, 1938, a People's Political Council was set up. The powers or functions of the Council consist in (1) approving the important policies of the government, (2) making proposals to the government, (3) receiving and requesting reports on political questions from the government, (4) appointing committees of enquiry to investigate matters at the government's request. The present Council is composed of 240 councillors (originally fixed at 150) who hold office for one year. Nearly two-thirds of the councillors are nominated either by the newly created provincial or municipal assemblies or by provincial or municipal governments in the provinces where such assemblies are not yet set up; the other third being selected directly by the Supreme National Defense Council from among those noted for long service in economic, cultural, or political fields. The Council meets twice a year. Its Presidium is as follows: Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Po-ling, Li Hwang, Mo Teh-hui, Miss Wu Yi-fang and Wang Shih-chieh (Secretary General).

### PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**KUOMINTANG, OR NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government):** Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government. The Kuomintang has announced that its Party rule will be relinquished with the calling of a National Congress within one year after the end of the war and the adoption and promulgation of a permanent Constitution.

**Leaders:** The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party includes: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (Director General), Wu Te-chen (Secretary General), Kan Nai-kuang (Deputy Secretary General), Sun Fo, Yü Yu-jen, Chen Kuo-fu, H. H. Kung, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yeh Chu-tsang, Ting Wei-fen, Chü Cheng, Tai Chi-tao, Tsou Lu, Teng Chia-yen, Ho Ying-ch'in, Pai Ch'ung-hsi, Ch'en Chi-t'ang, Chang Li-sheng, Li Wen-fan, T. V. Soong, Pang Kung-chan and Wu Chung-hsin. (See also personnel of National Government.)

In the Party headquarters there are also three ministries, *viz.*: Information (Minister, Chang Tao-fan), Organization (Minister, Chu Chia-hua) and Overseas Affairs (Minister Liu Wei-chih).

**OTHER PARTIES:** Six minority parties are in existence and are accorded freedom of assembly and freedom of speech. Leaders of each of the six parties are members, though not official representatives of their parties, in the People's Political Council, which is an advisory body to the government and the nucleus for a future parliament. Since China began her armed resistance against Japan, all six parties have pledged their support to the National Government and the Kuomintang principles. Of the six parties the Communist Party, because of its numbers and remarkable change in policy, has attracted the most attention. The six parties are: Communist Party (leader, Mao Tse-tung); National Socialist Party (leader, Carson Chang); Young China Party (leaders, Tso Shun-sheng and Li Huang); Federation of Democratic Parties (leader, Chang Lan); Third Party (leader, Chang Pai-chun) and Rural Rehabilitation Group (leader, Liang Shu-min).

#### PUPPET RÉGIMES

**"MANCHUKUO"** (Manchuria): Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive. This régime, founded by the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected Chinese authorities which had ruled the territory prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931, and of the National Government of the Republic of China. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchukuo Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign-title of Kang Teh. Economically "Manchukuo" has a highly developed form of state capitalism, with a Five-Year Industrial Development Plan dictated by the needs of Japan's economy. The Japanese are administering its government and directing its policies. It is not recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan, Germany, Italy, Spain, Hungary, Thailand and Denmark.

On March 22, 1940, Wang Ching-wei set up a government in Nanking which has been recognized by Japan and which is maintained with Japanese help. It has been recognized only by Japan, Germany, Italy, Denmark and Thailand. Its principal officers are as follows: Wang Ching-wei (President and President of Executive Yüan), Chou Fu-hai (Vice President of Executive Yüan and Minister of Finance), Chen Kung-po (President of Legislative Yüan), Wen Chung-yao (President of Judicial Yüan), Liang Hung-chih (President of Control Yüan), Chiang Hung-chih (President of Examination Yüan), Liang Hung-chih (President of the Control Yüan), Pao Wen-yueh (Chief of the General Staff), Yeh Peng (Minister of War), Chu Min-yi (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

The Japanese have also established other puppet governments in North China and Inner Mongolia. The North China Political Council is headed by Wang Ke-min.

## PRESS

The press in Occupied China and in the former foreign settlements is now under Japanese control and is not listed.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chung Yang Jih Pao . . . (Chungking)	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Shih Shih Hsin Pao . . . (Chungking)	Independent; financed by H. H. Kung.	Chang Wan-li ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Hsin Hua Jih Pao . . . (Chungking)	Communist.	Pan Tse-nien ( <i>Ed.</i> )
National Herald . . . (Chungking)	Foreign Office organ; in Eng- lish.	Lu Tung-ping ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sao Tang Pao (Chungking) .	Army paper.	Huang Shao-ku ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
Shanghai Evening Post . . . and Mercury (Chungking)	American; in English.	C. V. Starr ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Randall Gould ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ta Kung Pao . . . (Chungking and Kweilin)	Controlled by Cheng Hsueh- hsi (Political Scholars Group).	Hu Lin ( <i>Prop.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCY

Central News Agency . . . (Chungking)	Kuomintang; semi-official.	T. T. Hsiao ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
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# COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá

Area: 447,536 square miles

Population: 9,523,200 (1942 estimate)

## *President*

ALFONSO LÓPEZ (Liberal)

Elected May 1, 1942; assumed office August 7, 1942,  
for four-year term

## *Acting President*

DR. DARÍO ECHANDÍA

Appointed in November, 1943

## *Cabinet*

Liberal

Appointed by President López, October 4, 1943; confirmed by  
Acting President Echandía, November 19, 1943

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

*Election of April, 1943 (for four years)*

*President:* Changes every 60 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal . . . . .	41
Conservative . . . . .	2

Total . . . . . 63

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

*Election of March, 1943 (for two years)*

*President:* Changes every 60 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal . . . . .	84
Conservative . . . . .	46
Communist . . . . .	1

Total . . . . . 131

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**LIBERAL PARTY:** While the Constitution enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886 and amended in 1910 continues in force under the present Liberal régime, it has been revised in important particulars by a Legislative Act of 1936 and the Liberal Party advocates still further amendments. The Party opposes the interference of the Church in politics; and it is committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and an intensive program of public education.

*Leaders:* President Alfonso López, Eduardo Santos (formerly President of the Republic), Gabriel Turbay (Ambassador in Washington), Darío Echandía (First Designate in Charge of the Presidency), Alberto Lleras Camargo (Minister of Interior), Carlos Lleras Restrepo (Minister of Finance), Carlos Lozano y Lozano (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Carlos Arango Vélez.

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners; supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

**Leaders:** Laureano Gómez, José de la Vega, Alfonso Uribe Misas, Juan Uribe Cualla and Silvio Villegas.

The members of the Cabinet are: Alberto Lleras Camargo (Interior), Carlos Lozano y Lozano (Foreign Affairs), Carlos Lleras Restrepo (Finance), Gonzales Restrepo (War), Jorge Eliecer Gaitan (Labor), Moises Prieto (National Economy), Antonio Rocha (Education), Alirio Gomez Picón (Posts and Telegraphs), Hernán Echavarría (Public Works) and Néstor Pineda (Mines and Petroleum).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Popular . . . . .	Communist.	Gilberto Vieira ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Espectador (evening) . . . .	Liberal.	Luis Cano ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Liberal (morning) . . . . .	Liberal.	Alberto Galindo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Razon (morning) . . . . .	Liberal.	Juan Lozano y Lozano ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Siglo (morning) . . . . .	Conservative.	Laureano Gómez and José de la Vega ( <i>Dirs.</i> )
El Tiempo (morning) . . . . .	Liberal.	Roberto García Peña ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Heraldo . . . . .	Liberal.	Juan B. Fernández ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
El Deber . . . . .	Conservative.	Juan C. Martínez and
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		Jenaro Niño Nieto ( <i>Dirs.</i> )
La Vanguardia Liberal . . . . .	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		
Diario del Pacífico . . . . .	Conservative.	Luis Alfonso Delgado ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Cali) (morning)		
El Relator . . . . .	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky
(Cali) (evening)		( <i>Dirs.</i> )
Diario de la Costa . . . . .	Independent; Conservative.	Carlos Escallón ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Cartagena)		
Comentarios . . . . .	Liberal.	José Manuel Villalobos ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Cúcuta)		
El Colombiano . . . . .	Conservative.	Fernando Gómez Martínez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Medellín) (morning)		
La Defensa . . . . .	Conservative.	Horacio Tobar H. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Medellín) (evening)		
El Diario . . . . .	Liberal.	Emilio Jaramillo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Medellín)		
El Heraldo de Antioquia . . . .	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Medellín) (morning)		
El Pueblo . . . . .	Catholic.	Manuel Mosquera Garcés ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Medellín)		

# COSTA RICA

Capital: San José  
Area: 23,000 square miles  
Population: 705,180 (1943 estimate)

## President

DR. RAFAEL ANGEL CALDERON GUARDIA (Republicano Nacional)  
Elected February 9, 1940; assumed office May 8, 1940,  
for four-year term

## Cabinet

Republicano Nacional  
Appointed May 8, 1940

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

*Election of February, 1942 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)*  
*President: TEODORO PICADO (Republicano Nacional)*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Republicano Nacional . . . . .	32
Demócrata . . . . .	9
Vanguardia Popular (former Communist) . . . . .	1
Non-party . . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	45

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Presidential elections will occur in February, 1944. Ex-President León Cortes leads the Democratic Party and Teodoro Picado, the present President of Congress, is the candidate of the National Republican (Administration's) Party. The Communist Party has been dissolved and reformed with the same leaders and members under the name Vanguardia Popular party. This party is supporting the Administration's candidate in exchange for a promise, incorporated in a signed agreement by Sr. Picado, to carry out its social and labor reform.

The Cabinet is composed as follows: Alberto Echandi Montero (Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice), Francisco de Paula Gutiérrez Ross (Minister of Finance and Commerce, also Public Works), Luis Demetrio Tinoco (Minister of Education), Carlos María Jiménez (Minister of Interior), Francisco Calderon Guardia (Minister of War), Dr. Solón Nuñez (Minister of Public Health), Miguel Brenes Gutiérrez (Minister of Labor and Social Security), and Mariano Montealegre (Minister of Agriculture).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica . . .	Independent, but anti-Administration.	Otilio Ulate ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Revista de Agricultura . . .	Agricultural.	Luis Cruz B. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Gaceta . . . . .	Official.	The Government ( <i>Prop.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Hora . . . . .	Independent. Owned by <i>Diario de Costa Rica</i> .	Oldemar Ramirez ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novedades . . . . .	Independent, controlled by <i>La Tribuna</i> .	Rafael Soley ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Prensa Libre . . . . .	Independent.	José Borrásé ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Última Hora . . . . .	Independent.	José María Pinaud ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
La Tribuna . . . . .	Independent, but pro-Administration	José María Pinaud ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
El Heraldo (Puntarenas). . . . .	Independent.	F. L. Enríquez ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Eco Católico (weekly) . . . . .	Catholic.	Rev. Carlos Borge ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revista Costarricense (weekly)	Catholic	Sara Casal Viuda de Quiros ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Trabajo (weekly). . . . .	Vanguardia Popular Party (former Communist)	Costa Rica Communists ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Voz del Atlántico . . . . .	Independent.	Rogelio Gutierrez R. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Port Limón) (weekly)		
DNA (Centro Nacional de Agricultura) (monthly)	Government publication.	
La Raza (monthly) . . . . .	Independent.	Maximiliano von Lowenthal ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Repertorio Americano . . . . .	Literary.	Joaquín García Monge ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(monthly)		
Revista del Instituto de Café (monthly)	Agricultural.	Instituto de Defensa de Café ( <i>Pub.</i> )

# CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 4,403,186 (1943 census)

## President

FULGENCIO BATISTA Y ZALDÍVAR

Took oath of office October 10, 1940, following his election on July 14, 1940

## Cabinet

Appointed October 10, 1940; reorganized several times since

## PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER*		LOWER CHAMBER*	
(Senate)		(House of Representatives)	
<i>Election of July, 1940, one-half of previous Senate.</i>		<i>Election of March 15, 1942, one-half of previous House.</i>	
<i>President: DR. JOSÉ ENRIQUE BRINGUIER LAREDO (Partido Demócrata)</i>		<i>President: NESTOR CARBONELL (Partido Liberal)</i>	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government . . . . .	40	Government . . . . .	106
Opposition . . . . .	11	Opposition . . . . .	32
Independent . . . . .	3		
Total . . . . .		Total . . . . .	
54		138	

\* There will be a general election June 1, 1944, for President, Vice President, the Senate and one half of the members of the House of Representatives. The 1940 Constitution provides for the election of all Senators (nine from each of the six provinces) every four years and of one half of the House of Representatives every two years. Representatives are elected on the basis of one for every 35,000 or fraction thereof of the population.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Constitutional Government, under a Constitution promulgated by a Constituent Assembly of delegates of the people, was restored during the year 1940, when, on October 10, the new Constitution went into full effect. This was preceded by seven years of provisional and *de facto* governments, during the last four of which, commencing on May 20, 1936, when President Miguel Mariano Gómez was inaugurated, Cuba was governed by an administration elected by the people but functioning under constitutional decree-laws promulgated by the Executive in 1934 and 1935.

The electoral contest of 1940 was between the Socialist Democratic Coalition formed by seven pro-government parties (the Liberal, the Union Nacionalista, the Conjunto Nacional Democrático, the Demócrata Republicano, the Popular Cubano, the Nacional Revolucionario [Realistas], and the Union Revolucionaria Comunista), which nominated Colonel Fulgencio Batista for President and Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, a prominent member of the late General Mario G. Menocal's Partido Demócrata Republicano, for Vice President; and the opposition bloc (composed of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano, led by Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín, the ABC, and the Partido Acción Republi-

cana of ex-President Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez), which nominated Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín for President and Dr. Carlos E. de la Cruz for Vice President.

Following the death of General Menocal in 1941, the Partido Demócrata Republicano united with the Conjunto Nacional Democrático to form a new party called the Partido Democrático.

The 1940 Constitution now in effect is democratic and republican in principle. It contains a series of detailed social and labor provisions which are innovations in Cuba, but many of which call for the enactment of supplementary legislation to become effective. The form of government is semi-parliamentary, embodying features both of the American type of presidential system and of the parliamentary system which exists in some European nations.

The electoral contest in 1944 will be between the Socialist Democratic Coalition (Liberal, Demócrata, Union Revolucionaria Comunista and ABC parties) and the three opposition parties. The opposition consists of the Republican Party, recently organized by Dr. Cuervo Rubio, Vice President of the Republic, and Dr. Raul Menocal, Mayor of Havana; the Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico) headed by Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín and the leading opposition party; and the Partido Nacional Cubano under the leadership of Colonel Carlos Mendieta. (This party has just been declared non-existent as a national party (it can participate in provincial and municipal elections) since it failed to show as affiliates two per cent of the voters.)

The following are members of the Cabinet: Dr. Ramón Zaydín (Prime Minister), Dr. Emeterio Santovenia (Minister of State), Dr. José Agustín Martínez (Minister of Justice), Dr. Antonio Bravo Acosta (Minister of the Interior), Engineer Eduardo I. Montoulieu (Minister of the Treasury), José Francisco Tejidor (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Joaquín Martínez Saenz (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Edgardo Buttari (Minister of Commerce), Dr. José Suarez Rivas (Minister of Labor), Dr. Anselmo Alliegro Milá (Minister of Education), Dr. J. M. Portuondo Domenech (Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare), Dr. Marino López Blanco (Minister of Communications), Dr. Aristides Sosa de Quesada (Minister of National Defense), Amadeo López Castro (Secretary of the Presidency) and Dr. Andrés Domingo y Morales del Castillo, Dr. Elio Fileno de Cárdenas, Dr. Juan Marinello, and Dr. Mario Diaz Cruz (Ministers without Portfolios).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción . . . . .	ABC opposition.	Joaquín López Montes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Alerta . . . . .	Independent; owned by <i>Diario de la Marina</i> .	José I. Rivero ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Avance . . . . .	Independent.	Mario Massens ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Crisol . . . . .	Liberal.	Julio C. Gonzalez Rebull ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Discusion . . . . .	Independent.	Emma Larraz Sorondo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de la Marina . . . . .	Independent; conservative; oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony.	José I. Rivero ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Havana Post . . . . .	Independent; English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	C. Park Pessino ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> )
Hoy . . . . .	Organ of Worker's Confederation.	Anibal Escalante ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Finanzas . . . . .	Independent; business journal.	Manuel Camio ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Información . . . . .	Independent.	Dr. Santiago Claret ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Luz . . . . .	Opposition.	Manual Braña ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Mañana . . . . .	Independent.	J. López Vilaboy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Mundo . . . . .	Independent.	Pedro Cué Abreu ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Noticiero Mercantil . . . . .	Independent.	Isidro Mederos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El País . . . . .	Liberal.	Alfredo I. Hornedo and Cristobal Diaz ( <i>Props.</i> )
Prensa Libre . . . . .	Auténtico opposition.	Sergio Carbó ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Pueblo . . . . .	Independent.	Dr. L. Frau Marsal ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Siempre . . . . .	Communist opposition.	Carlos Prio Socorras ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Camagueyano . . . . .	Independent.	R. Rodriguez Blanco ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Camaguey)		
El Comercio . . . . .	Independent.	Pedro A. Arangóns ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Cienfuegos)		
La Correspondencia . . . . .	Independent.	Julio Velis López ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Cienfuegos)		
Oriente . . . . .	Independent.	Carlos Dellundé ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Bohemia (weekly) . . . . .	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Carteles (weekly) . . . . .	Illustrated; large circulation.	Eduardo F. Quilez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Havana (weekly) . . . . .	Pocket English language; weekly for foreign visitors.	M. Guastela and Santiago Valencia ( <i>Dir.s.</i> )
Cuba Economica y Financiera (monthly)	Spanish and English-language mercantile monthly.	J. B. Suris ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Times of Cuba, P A R — Pan-American Review (monthly)	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien ( <i>Prop.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa . . . . .	Association of newspaper publishers.	Luis S. Varona ( <i>Pres.</i> )
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# CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area in 1938: 54,244 square miles

Population in 1938: 15,250,000 (1937 estimate)

## *President*

DR. EDVARD BENEŠ

Assumed office in London, July 21, 1940

## *Cabinet*

Appointed July 21, 1940

Reorganized November 13, 1942

## *Premier*

MONSIGNORE JAN ŠRÁMEK

## STATE COUNCIL

Formed on December 11, 1940

Reappointed October 7, 1942

*President:* ПРОКОП МАХА

Number of Members . . . . . 40

The present cabinet is composed of: Monsignore Jan Šrámek (Premier), Jan Masaryk (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs), General Sergěj Ingr (Minister for National Defense), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Minister of the Interior), František Němec (Minister of Economic Reconstruction and Trade), Dr. Ladislav Feierabend (Minister of Finance), Prof. Dr. Jaroslav Stránský (Minister of Justice), Dr. Hubert Ripka (Minister of State in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs), General Rudolf Viest (Minister of State in the Ministry of National Defense), Jan Lichner (Minister of Agriculture and Public Works) and Jan Bečko (Minister of Social Welfare).

Czechoslovakia was partitioned as a result of the Munich Conference of September 29, 1938, and of Polish demands on October 1, 1938, and of Hungarian demands on November 2, 1938. Czechoslovakia lost to Germany 11,071 square miles of territory and a population of 3,653,292; to Poland, 419 square miles and a population of 241,698; and to Hungary, 4,566 square miles and a population of 1,027,450 — a total loss of 16,056 square miles of territory and a population of 4,922,440.

The name of the country was changed to Czecho-Slovakia and, in addition to the central government at Prague, two autonomous governments were set up: (a) Slovakia (capital, Bratislava), and (b) Carpatho-Ukraine (capital, Hust).

On March 15, 1939, German troops invaded Bohemia and on March 16, Chancellor Hitler declared by proclamation that Czecho-Slovakia had ceased to exist and set up the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia with a Reich

Protector as chief ruler of the country. He undertook to "protect" Slovakia under a treaty signed at Berlin on March 23, 1939 with Dr. Josef Tiso, former Premier of the autonomous Slovak Government. On March 14, 1939, Hungary invaded Carpatho-Ukraine and incorporated this territory.

Following the Munich Conference, Dr. Edvard Beneš resigned, on October 5, 1938, as President of Czechoslovakia and went to England and the United States. On the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Germany in September, 1939, he declared from London that the Czechoslovak people were at war with Germany. He set up a Czechoslovak National Committee and started negotiations with Great Britain and France for its recognition, and for permission for the Czechoslovak army, then being recruited, to take its place on the Western front as a separate unit. This was accomplished by an agreement with the French Government made on October 2, 1939.

On November 17, 1939, the Czechoslovak National Committee was formally constituted, Dr. Beneš being recognized as head of the Committee. In addition to Dr. Edvard Beneš the members of the Committee were Monsignore Jan Šrámek (Vice President, former Czechoslovak Minister and leading politician of the Czechoslovak Catholic movement), General Sergěj Ingr (former divisional commander of the Czechoslovak army), Dr. Štefan Osuský (Czechoslovak Minister to France), Dr. Eduard Outrata (General Manager of the Czechoslovak Arms Factory in Brno), Dr. Hubert Ripka (former Editor of the *Lidové Noviny*), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Member of several Czechoslovak Governments, later Czechoslovak Minister to Poland) and General Rudolf Viest (former Inspector General of the Slovak army).

The Committee's first act was to declare that President Hácha's agreement with Germany was "null and void" and that Czechoslovakia politically, juridically and diplomatically still existed. It does not recognize the creation of Bohemia-Moravia as a protectorate of Germany or the creation of Slovakia as an independent State.

At a meeting in Paris on December 19, 1939, the Allied Supreme War Council decided to recognize and coöperate with the Czechoslovak National Committee, and on December 20, 1939, the British Foreign Office made an official announcement of its recognition by the British Government. Canada, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand and Australia followed soon afterward.

After the collapse of France in June 1940, the Czechoslovak National Committee was transferred to London and the Czechoslovak army was evacuated from France to England. On July 21, 1940, the British Government recognized the National Committee as the Provisional Government with Dr. Beneš as President.

On October 25, 1940, the Czechoslovak Government signed a military agreement with Great Britain. On November 5, 1940, the Czechoslovak Council of State (40 members) was set up by President Beneš as a consultative and controlling body. On November 11, 1940, the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments made a joint declaration concerning close military and political coöperation and a project "to enter, as independent and sovereign states, into closer political and economic association, to become a basis for the new order in Central Europe and the guarantee of its stability" — at the conclusion of the present war.

On July 18, 1941, the British Government announced its full recognition of the Czechoslovak Government in London, which hitherto had had the status of a Provisional Government.

On July 18, 1941, an agreement was signed by the Soviet Ambassador in London and the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, covering: the immediate exchange of Ministers by the Russian and Czechoslovak Govern-

ments; mutual Russian-Czechoslovak aid in the war; constitution of Czechoslovak military units in Russia under a Czechoslovak commander.

On July 31, 1941, formal United States recognition of the Czechoslovak Government in London was accorded. In all it has been recognized by some 25 countries. In 1942 the British, United States and Soviet Governments raised their representatives accredited to the Czechoslovak Government from Ministers to Ambassadors.

On December 12, 1943, a treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war coöperation was signed by Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R.

### GOVERNMENTS SET UP BY GERMANY

On March 16, 1939, Germany set up two Governments in Czechoslovakia: (a) The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and (b) the Republic of Slovakia.

The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia comprises an area of 19,058 square miles and has a population of about 6,800,000. Its capital is at Prague. It is ruled by a Reich Protector, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, who was appointed by Chancellor Hitler on August 24, 1943; and by a State Minister, Karl Hermann Frank. The President of the Protectorate is Dr. Emil Hácha, who was elected by the Czecho-Slovak National Assembly, November 30, 1938; the Premier is Dr. Jaroslav Krejčí; and Dr. Walter Bertsch, a German, is Minister of Economics and Labor.

Hitler undertook to "protect" the Republic of Slovakia on March 16, 1939 (two days previously the Slovak parliament had declared Slovakia's independence) and he signed a treaty with Dr. Tiso on March 23, 1939, carrying this into effect. The area of Slovakia is 14,848 square miles and its population is about 2,450,000. Its capital is at Bratislava. The President of Slovakia is the Reverend Josef Tiso. He was elected by the Slovak parliament, October 26, 1939. The Premier is Béla Tuka who assumed the office vacated by Dr. Tiso on October 26, 1939. The Protectorate and the Republic of Slovakia have not been recognized by the United Nations governments.

### PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Prague.

Although Czech and Slovak papers have the same appearance as before the war, they are now all organs of the German Ministry of Propaganda.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>PAPERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b>		
České Slovo . . . . .	Former organ of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party.	Jar. Kšikal ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lidové Listy . . . . .	Former organ of Populist (Catholic) Party.	Jan Scheinost ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lidové Noviny . . . . . (Prague and Brno)	Formerly non-party paper; liberal.	Leopold Zeman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Národní Politika . . . . .	Conservative; formerly nearest to Party of National Unity.	Dr. Václav Crha ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Národní Práce . . . . .	Successor of Právo Lidu the suppressed organ of the Czech Social Democratic Party.	Vladimir Ryba ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Národní Střed . . . . .	Formerly organ of the Tradesmen's Party.	
Polední List . . . . .	Formerly extreme nationalist.	Karel Werner ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Venkov . . . . .	Formerly organ of the Agrarian Party.	Rudolf Hašek ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gardista (Bratislava) . . . . .	Organ of the "Hlinka Guard."	Milo Urban ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Slovák (Bratislava) . . . . .	Official Slovak organ.	Dr. Josef Paučo ( <i>Ed.</i> )

*Name of Paper**Character**Proprietor, Editor, etc.*

## GERMAN PAPERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Der Neue Tag (Prague)	. .	German official organ.	Dr. Walter Wannenmacher ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Grenzbote (Bratislava)	. .	Organ of the German National Socialist Party in Slovakia.	Fritz Fiala ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## FREE CZECHOSLOVAK PRESS

## In Great Britain

Naše Noviny (London)	. .	Daily; organ of the Czechoslovak Army in Great Britain.	
Čechoslovák (London)	. .	Weekly; organ of the Czechoslovak Government.	T. Hejret ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mladé Československo (London)	. .	Weekly.	Vilém Nový and Bedřich Biheller ( <i>Eds.</i> )
The Central European Observer (London)	. .	Fortnightly.	Dr. Ivo Ducháček ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nová Svoboda (London)	. .	Monthly.	Rudolf Bechyně ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Spirit of Czechoslovakia (London)	. .	Monthly.	Dr. F. M. Hník ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# DENMARK \*

Capital: Copenhagen  
Area: 16,576 square miles  
Population: 3,949,000 (1943 estimate)

## *Sovereign*

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

## *Cabinet †*

Formed November 10, 1942

Suspended August 29, 1943

## *Premier*

ERIK SCAVENIUS

Appointed on German demand on November 10, 1942

## PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

Suspended as of August 29, 1943

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Landsting)

*Election of April 6, 1943†*

*Speaker:* CHARLES PETERSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic . . . . .	34
Liberal . . . . .	18
Conservative . . . . .	14
Radical . . . . .	8
Faroe Representative . . . . .	1
Peasants' Party . . . . .	1
	—
Total . . . . .	76

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Folketing)

*Election of March 23, 1943 (for four years)*

*Speaker:* HANS RASMUSSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic . . . . .	66
Liberal . . . . .	28
Conservative . . . . .	31
Radical . . . . .	13
National Socialist . . . . .	3
Peasants' Party . . . . .	2
Justice League . . . . .	2
Others . . . . .	4

Total . . . . . 149

† Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

Since the suspension of the Cabinet on August 29, 1943, no formal sessions of Parliament have been held. The five coalition parties, consulted by the Cabinet as to whether they considered it possible for it to resume its functions, declared that the administration in the circumstances experienced after Aug-

\* In the early hours of April 9, 1940, German troops, without warning, invaded Denmark, landed in Copenhagen from transports and gave the Danish Government one hour to submit to occupation of the country. It was impossible to consult Parliament or to convene the full Cabinet. The King with three members of the Cabinet submitted to the Germans, under protest, in order to save the country from destruction. Denmark has been under occupation since that date.

† The Cabinet, refusing to accede to German demands that saboteurs be tried by German courts, resigned on August 29, 1943. The resignation was not accepted by the King. The German Commander proclaimed a state of emergency, fighting took place, and the King was made a prisoner. The Cabinet, as a consequence, regards itself as "suspended."

ust 29, 1943, lacked the most important attributes of a constitutional government. Both Parliament and the Cabinet are therefore considered "suspended."

### PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In June, 1940, the four large political parties (Social Democratic, Liberal, Conservative and Radical) and the Justice League discarded their political programs for the time being and issued a joint proclamation that they would "abandon all points of disagreement and unite to secure the independence and integrity promised our country."

The Germans permitted Denmark to hold parliamentary elections for the Lower Chamber on March 23, 1943, and for the Upper Chamber on April 6, 1943. The occupation administration may have permitted these elections in the hope that the Danish National Socialists would gain. This, however, did not occur. The representation of the National Socialists in the Chamber was not increased. More than 90 percent of the electorate voted. The five dominant parties polled 1,900,000 votes, the Danish Nazis 43,000. This was only 12,000 over their 1939 total of 31,000.

The members of the suspended Cabinet are: Erik Scavenius (Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Lauritz Hansen (Minister of Social Affairs), K. H. Kofoed (Minister of Finance), Jørgen Jørgensen (Minister of Interior), Niels M. A. Elgaard (Minister of Transport), Johs. Kjærbøl (Minister of Labor), Valdemar Holbøll (Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs), Halfdan Hendriksen (Minister of Trade), Gunnar Larsen (Minister of Public Works), Søren Brorsen (Minister of Defense), Kristian Bording (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. A. C. Højbjerg Christensen (Minister of Education) and Thune Jacobsen (Minister of Justice).

### PRESS

The affiliations and editors of the press are given as they were prior to the German occupation. The papers are now under strict German censorship. Many of the editors have been arrested; some have been released, and some have escaped to Sweden. There is an active underground press. Some 30 publications are distributed "illegally."

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Sv. Aage Lund, Ivar Egebjerg and E. Woldbye ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Børsen . . . . .	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kristeligt Dagblad . . .	Religious; liberal.	Einar Nielsen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nationaltidende . . . .	Conservative.	Gunnar Nielsen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Politiken . . . . .	Radical.	N. Hasager and Povl Graae ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Social Demokraten . . .	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	Peder Tabor ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hejmdal (Aabenraa)	Liberal.	Bjørn Hanssen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Aalborg Amtstidende . .	Liberal.	P. C. Jacobsen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende . .	Conservative.	A. Schiøtz-Christensen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	J. Martin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	L. Schmidt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten (Aarhus) . .	Social Democratic.	Frede Højmark ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jyllandsposten (Aarhus) .	Conservative.	H. Hansen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jydske Tidende (Kolding) .	Conservative.	A. Sørensen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fyns Stiftstidende (Odense)	Conservative	P. Dreyer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fyns Tidende (Odense) . .	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Fyns Socialdemokrat . . . (Odense)	Social Democratic.	Rasmus Hansen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fyns Venstreblad (Odense) .	Radical.	C. Brixtofte ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sorø Amtstidende . . . . . (Slagelse)	Liberal.	Valdemar Petersen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sønderjyden . . . . . (Sønderborg)	Social Democratic.	Frede Nielsen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Finanstidende (weekly) . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . . (weekly)	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gads Danske Magasin . . . (monthly)	Political and literary.	Emil Frederiksen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Økonomi og Politik . . . . (quarterly)	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi ( <i>Prop.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Journalistforbundet . . . .	Copenhagen Union of Journalists.	Gunnar Nielsen ( <i>Ch.</i> )
Provins-Journalistforeningen	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	Niels Hansen ( <i>Ch.</i> )
Ritzaus Bureau . . . . .	Independent news agency.	Lauritz Ritzau ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Ciudad Trujillo (Santo Domingo)

Area: 19,332 square miles

Population: 1,768,163 (1941 estimate)

## *President*

GENERALISSIMO RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO MOLINA

Elected May 16, 1942

Assumed office May 18, 1942, for term ending in 1947

## *Cabinet*

Partido Dominicano

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

*Last regular election, May, 1942*

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*President:* MANUEL DE JS. TRONCOSO  
DE LA CONCHA

The Senado is composed of 17 members, one for each province and one for the District of Santo Domingo, elected for five years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*President:* PORFIRIO HERRERA

The Cámara is composed of 40 members, one for each 60,000 of population, or fraction of more than 30,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for five years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

Following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared with the formation of the single government party — Partido Dominicano — which is headed by Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, whose official title given by Congress is Benefactor of the Fatherland. In November, 1940, another party — Partido Trujillista — was organized within the framework of the Partido Dominicano. It is composed only of those elements of the Partido Dominicano judged to be the most faithful to Generalissimo Trujillo. Generalissimo Trujillo did not run for President in 1938, his candidate, Dr. Jacinto B. Peynado, being elected.

A presidential election was held in May, 1942. Generalissimo Trujillo, who was the only candidate, and was President for the terms 1930-34 and 1934-38, was elected.

Besides the President, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the following are the members of the Cabinet: Major General Hector B. Trujillo, Secretary of State for War and Navy (Commander-in-Chief of the Army); Arturo Despradel, Secretary of State for Interior and Police; R. Paíno Pichardo, Secretary of State for the Presidency; M. A. Peña Batlle, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; J. Furcy Pichardo, Secretary of State for the

Treasury and Commerce; Huberto Bogaert, Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry and Labor; Dr. Darío Contreras, Secretary of State for Health and Welfare; Victor Garrido, Secretary of State for Education and Fine Arts; Angel Fremio Soler; President of Administrative Council of District of Santo Domingo; Virgilio Alvarez Pina, President of Superior Directive Board of the Partido Dominicano; and Julio Ortega Frier, Rector of the University of Santo Domingo.

### PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Nación . . . . .	Pro-Government; founded in 1940.	Rafael Vidal ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Opinion . . . . .	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	José Ramón Estella ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Información . . . . .	Pro-Government; founded in 1915.	Franco Hermanos ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Santiago)		
El Diario de Macorís . . . . .	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	Horacio A. Febles ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
(San Pedro de Macorís)		

# ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 146,000 square miles

Population: 3,200,000 (1942 estimate)

## *President*

DR. CARLOS A. ARROYO DEL RIO

Assumed office on September 1, 1940

## *Cabinet*

Predominantly Liberal-Radical

Conservative and Socialist Parties also represented

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*President:* JULIO MORENO

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*President:* JOSÉ RAMÓN BOLOÑA

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government; Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr. Ayora President. The dissension between the Executive and Congress which had been chronic since 1929, culminated on August 20, 1935, when President Velasco Ibarra tried to assume dictatorial powers, to dissolve Congress, to annul the 1929 Constitution, and to convoke another Constituent Assembly. However, the armed forces immediately voiced their objection and arrested the President. Congress accepted his resignation and recognized his Minister of Government, Dr. Antonio Pons, as Acting Chief Executive. Presidential elections were called but before they could be held Dr. Pons accepted the resignation of his entire Cabinet and then resigned to the armed forces. The armed forces accepted the resignation, dissolved Congress and delegated the power to Señor Federico Páez, who took office on September 26, 1935, as Supreme Chief of the Republic. The 1906 Constitution was declared in force in so far as it did not conflict with social, administrative and other reforms contemplated.

A Constituent Assembly was elected and began its sessions on August 10, 1937. Señor Páez was elected Temporary President on the same day and took office at once. A new Constitution was considered but had not yet been approved when Señor Páez resigned to the Assembly on October 23, 1937, under pressure from the armed forces. The resignation was accepted. General G. Alberto Enríquez in the name of the armed forces took office as Supreme Chief of the Republic on the same day and dissolved the Assembly. He declared the 1906 Constitution to be in force. A Cabinet consisting mainly of military officers but with two civilian members was appointed. The Constituent Assembly called early in 1938 by the Supreme Chief, General G. Alberto Enríquez, met on August 10, 1938, and General Enríquez resigned his office. The As-

sembly elected Dr. Manuel María Borrero Provisional President of the Republic. The Constituent Assembly proceeded to draft a Constitution but devoted much time to political discussion and disputes about the various presidential candidates. Following a disagreement between the Assembly and President Borrero, the latter resigned and on December 2, 1938, the Liberal and Socialist members of the Assembly elected Dr. Aurelio Mosquera Narváez Constitutional President of the Republic, the conservatives abstaining from voting. On December 14, President Mosquera dissolved the Constituent Assembly on the grounds that it had completed its duties and its continuance would violate provisions of the new Constitution. In order to pacify elements of the armed forces which considered his action unconstitutional, the President called elections for a Congress to meet on February 1, 1939. This Extraordinary Congress approved Dr. Mosquera's procedure and the ordinary session of Congress met on the customary date of August 10.

Dr. Mosquera died in office and his place was taken by the President of the Senate Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio as Provisional President.

Presidential elections were held on January 10 and 11, 1940. Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio, who had resigned as Provisional President to run as the Liberal Party candidate, was elected and assumed office on September 1, 1940.

General elections for the Lower Chamber and for Senators for the States of Azuay, Napo Pastaza and Santiago Zamora were held on May 11, 1941, resulting in a victory for the Liberal Party.

**LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY:** Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws by emphasis on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

*Leader:* Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio (President).

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service;

reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

*Leader:* Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (Presidential candidate in 1940 elections).

**SOCIAL PARTY:** Advocates a conventional Socialist program modified to meet economic and social conditions prevailing in Ecuador.

*Leader:* Dr. Manuel A. Aguirre.

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Aurelio Aguilar Vasquez (Minister of Interior), Francisco Guarderas (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Abelardo Montalvo (Minister of Education), Alberto Wright Vallarino (Minister of Finance), Miguel Cudalon (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Leopoldo Chávez (Minister of Social Welfare), Carlos Roca Carbo (Minister of Agriculture and Industry) and Col. Alberto C. Romero (Minister of War).

### PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Comercio . . . . .	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Carlos Mantilla & Sons ( <i>Props. and Eds.</i> )
El Debate . . . . .	Conservative.	Mariano Suarez Veintimilla ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Defensa . . . . .	Anti-Axis.	Col. Filemón Borja ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Dia . . . . .	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Las Ultimas Noticias . . . .	Independent; commercial.	Carlos Mantilla & Sons ( <i>Props. and Eds.</i> )
La Cronica . . . . .	Independent.	Dr. Tarquino Toro Navas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Ambato) (weekly)		
El Globo . . . . .	Liberal.	Gonzalo Centeno M. ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Bahia de Caráquez)		
El Mercurio . . . . .	Independent.	Dr. Nicanor Merchant ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Cuenca)		
La Prensa . . . . .	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(Guayaquil)		
El Telegrafo . . . . .	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadorean newspapers.	Castillo & Sons ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Guayaquil)		
El Universo . . . . .	Liberal; widely read.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(Guayaquil)		

# EGYPT

Capital: Cairo  
 Total Area: 383,000 square miles  
 Settled Area: 13,600 square miles  
 Population: 15,904,525 (1937 census)

## Ruler

KING FARUQ I  
 Born February 11, 1920  
 Succeeded to the throne on April 28, 1936

## Cabinet

Wafd  
 Appointed May 26, 1942

## Premier

MUSTAPHA EL NAHAS PASHA

## PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)		LOWER CHAMBER (Chamber of Deputies)	
<i>Election of May 17, 1936 *</i>		<i>Elections of March 23, 1942, five-year term</i>	
<i>President:</i> ALI ZAKI EL ERABI PASHA (Wafd)		<i>Speaker:</i> ABDEL SALAM FAHMY GOMA PASHA (Wafd)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Wafd . . . . .	104	Wafd . . . . .	201
Opposition . . . . .	43	Opposition . . . . .	63
Total . . . . .	147	Total . . . . .	264

\*Two-fifths of the Senators are nominated by the Crown and three-fifths are elected, in both cases for ten years. Half of the Senate is renewed every five years.

On December 12, 1935, the late King Fuad I by royal decree restored the 1923 Constitution and parliamentary government in Egypt. Three days previously a United Front Government of all parties (except the small Watani or extreme Nationalist Party) had been formed under the leadership of Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd Party. The first task of the government was to appoint a delegation to represent Egypt in negotiations with the British Government in London. The delegation as constituted included leaders or prominent members of all political parties except the Watani. The negotiations resulted in the signature of a treaty in London on August 26, 1936, which was ratified in Cairo on November 14, 1936.

This treaty provided notably as follows:

1. Establishment of a military alliance between Egypt and Great Britain. In the event of war, the assistance Egypt is obliged to furnish her Ally is limited to supplying, in Egyptian territory, all of the facilities and assistance of which Egypt is capable.

2. The British forces in Egypt will be transferred to the Suez Canal Zone. After twenty years, the two countries will decide whether their continued presence is required to assure freedom and security of navigation through the Canal. The normal peace-time strength of the British force in Egypt is set at 10,000 troops and 400 airplane pilots, but no limit is set in time of war, when war is imminent, or when an urgent international necessity exists.

On May 8, 1937, a multilateral convention was signed at Montreux, declaring that the Capitulations were at an end, and providing for a transitional period of twelve years during which the Mixed Courts of Egypt would continue to exercise jurisdiction in cases involving defendants who are nationals of the former capitulatory powers or of eight other specified powers. The jurisdiction of the consular courts in Egypt was abolished except as regards personal status matters (marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.).

The Montreux Convention came into effect on October 15, 1937, thus bringing to an end a capitulatory régime in Egypt which had evolved during many centuries, the modern form of which dated from the Franco-Ottoman Treaty of 1535.

During May, 1937, Egypt was admitted to membership in the League of Nations.

Since the entry into force of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance and the Montreux Convention, the efforts of Egypt have centered upon adjusting the life of the country to its newly-won independent status.

On February 2, 1942, Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha resigned and the leader of the Wafd party formed a united front government representing all political parties. The cabinet coöperates closely with the British. Parliament was dissolved and new elections held in March, 1942, resulting in a Wafd party victory, the party winning 216 out of a total of 264 in the Chamber of Deputies, and 108 out of a total of 147 in the Senate. In July, 1942, the Wafd expelled 15 deputies and 4 senators. They joined the opposition.

The Cabinet is composed as follows: Mustapha El Nahas Pasha (Premier and Foreign Affairs), Osman Moharram Pasha (Public Works), Ahmed Naguib El-Hélali Pasha (Education), Ahmed Hamdi Seif El-Nasr Pasha (National Defense), Mohamed Sabri Abou Alam Pasha (Justice), Abdel Fattah El-Tawil Pasha (Communications), Amin Osman Pasha (Finance), Moustafa Noursat Bey (Agriculture), Maitre Abdel Hamid Abdel Hak (Wakfs), Mohamed Fouad Sirag Eddine Pasha (Interior and Acting Minister of Social Affairs), Ahmed Hamza (Supply), Fahmy Hanna Wissa Bey (Civilian Defense), Dr. Abdel Wahed El-Wakil Bey (Public Hygiene) and Mahmoud Soliman Ghannam (Commerce and Industry).

### PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in Egypt revolve around personalities. Their programs are much influenced by personal considerations. Some differences, however, have developed since the war in attitudes toward Great Britain, the Palace, and the Demos — the three main forces in Egyptian life. Inasmuch as the relationship of Egypt towards Great Britain has finally been defined in a Treaty supported by all parties with the single exception of the Watanists, and since the major remaining problems of foreign policy have been dealt with, including ending the Capitulations and membership in the League of Nations, Egyptian parties are faced with a redefinition of their programs in which national defense, finance, and social reform are receiving careful attention.

**WAFD PARTY:** Founded in 1924 by Zaghlul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the

war. It is supported by the great body of Egyptians. During 1943 a bitter feud broke out between the Wafd and a dissident group led by Makram Ebeid Pasha which numbered some thirty members.

*Leaders:* Mustapha El Nahas Pasha (President of Party, Premier), Abeld Hamid Abdel Haqq (formerly leader of the Opposition in the Chamber), Osman Moharram Pasha (Minister of Public Works), Abdel Salam Fahmy Goma Pasha (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies) and Ahmed Hamdi Seif El-Nasr Pasha (Minister of National Defense).

**LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY:** Supported by upper classes and intellectuals. In general pursues a policy of moderation.

*Leaders:* Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha (President of Party, formerly Minister of Education), Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice), Rashwan Mahfuz Pasha (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and Sheikh Mustapha Abdel Razek Bey (formerly Minister of Wafds).

**SAADIST PARTY:** Formed in 1938 following a scission in the Wafd. Claims adherence to first Wafdist principles.

*Leaders:* Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha (President of Party, formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber), Mahmud Fahmy El Nokrashy Pasha (formerly Minister of Education), Mahmud Ghaleb Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice) and Dr. Hamed Mahmud (formerly Minister of Public Health).

**POPULAR UNION PARTY (ITTEHAD ESH SHAABI):** Result of the fusion in 1938 of the Ittehad and Shaab parties following the resignation from the leadership of the latter of its founder, Ismail Sidky Pasha.

*Leader:* Hilmy Issa Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice; former leader of the Ittehad Party).

**NATIONAL PARTY (WATANI):** Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berbera and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

*Leader:* Fikry Abaza Bey (President of Party).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Cairo.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ARABIC		
Ahram (Al) . . . . .	Independent; large circulation.	Heirs of Gabriel Takla Pasha ( <i>Props.</i> ) An on El-Gumail Bey ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Akher Saa (weekly) . . .	Satirical political review; pro-Wafdist.	M. Et Tabei ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Balagh (Al) . . . . .	Independent.	Abdel Qader Hamza Pasha ( <i>Founder</i> )
Bassir (Al) . . . . .	Mainly commercial.	M. Schmeil ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(Alexandria)		
Dustur (Ad) . . . . .	Saadist; small circulation.	Mtre. Mohamed Khaled ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lataif El Musawara (Al)	Wafdist.	Dr. I. Makarius ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
(weekly)		
Misr (Al) . . . . .	Independent.	C. and S. Mankabadi ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Misri (Al) . . . . .	Wafdist; popular.	Maitre Suliman El Yamany ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mokattam (Al) . . . . .	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	Dr. Faris Nimr Pasha, and Messrs. Sarruf and Makarius ( <i>Props.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Moqtataf (Al) (monthly)	Literary and scientific review.	Dr. Faris Nimr Pasha and Makarius Bey ( <i>Props.</i> ) Fuad Sarruf ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rosa Al Yussef . . . . (weekly)	Satirical political review.	Rosa Al Yussef ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Wafd Al Misri (Al) . . . .	Wafdist; large circulation.	Maitre Abdul Latif Muhammad Sadiq ( <i>Ed.</i> )
NON-ARABIC		
Bourse Egyptienne . . . .	Independent; in French.	Jean Lugol ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Egyptian Gazette . . . .	Independent; liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Egyptian Mail . . . .	Independent; conservative; in English.	D. Goldstein ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Giornale d'Oriente . . . .	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Images (weekly) . . . .	Illustrated; in French.	C. and E. Zeida ( <i>Props. and Eds.</i> )
Le Journal d'Egypte . . . .	In French.	E. Gallad ( <i>Prop.</i> ) N. Nahas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Journal Officiel du Gouvernement Egyptien . . . .	Official Government paper; in French and Arabic.	Egyptian Government ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Patrie . . . .	Pro-Wafdist; in French.	Namé Ganem ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Raphael Souranio ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Comte de Saab ( <i>Prop.</i> ) R. Kahil ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Réforme . . . .	In French.	
La Semaine Financière . . . . (weekly)	Political, economic, financial; in French.	
Sphinx (weekly) . . . .	Social, political, economic; in English.	P. S. Taylor ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tachydromos . . . .	Liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinios ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )

# EIRE (IRELAND)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,968,420 (1936 census)

## *President*

DOUGLAS HYDE

Elected with support of all parties on May 4, 1938

Assumed office June 25, 1938

## *Cabinet*

Appointed July 2, 1943

## *Prime Minister*

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Dail Eireann on June 30, 1938

Reelected on July 1, 1943

## PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Seanad Eireann)

*Election of August, 1943*

*Chairman:* SEÁN GOULDING  
(Fianna Fáil)

Number of members . . . . . 60

Forty-three members are elected on a vocational basis, six are elected directly by the National and Dublin Universities; the remaining eleven are nominated by the Prime Minister.

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Dail Eireann)

*Last general election, June, 1943 (five-year term)*

*Speaker:* † FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
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Fianna Fáil . . . . .	67
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Fine Gael . . . . .	32
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Labor . . . . .	17
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Independent . . . . .	13
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Farmer . . . . .	9
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Total . . . . .	138
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† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**FIANNA FÁIL PARTY:** Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the country; the reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic on friendly relations with Great Britain.

*Leaders:* Eamon de Valera (Prime Minister, and Minister for External Affairs), Seán T. O'Kelly (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance), Seán McEntee (Minister for Local Government and Public Health), Seán Lemass (Minister for Supplies and Minister for Industry and Commerce),

Gerald Boland (Minister for Justice), Oscar Traynor (Minister for Defense), Frank Aiken (Minister for Coördination of Defensive Measures), Thomas O. Derrig (Minister for Education), Dr. James Ryan (Minister for Agriculture), Patrick J. Little (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs), Kevin Dixon (Attorney-General), Seán Moylan (Minister for Lands) and Senator William Quirke (Honorary Secretary of Party).

**UNITED IRELAND PARTY (Fine Gael):** Advocates promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland (six counties of Ulster) leading towards political unity of Ireland as an independent State-member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the country as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational and civic progress; assistance to home industry by tariffs and otherwise; full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products; development of natural resources.

*Leaders:* William T. Cosgrave, T.D. (formerly President of the Executive Council), Dr. T. F. O'Higgins, T.D. (President of Party), Sen. R. Mulcahy (Vice President of Party), Peter Nugent, B.L., and Timothy Linehan (Hon. Secretaries of Party).

**LABOR PARTY:** Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

*Leader:* William Norton, T.D.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald . . . . .	Independent; nationalist.	J. J. Murphy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening Mail . . . . .	Independent; conservative.	Joseph Anderson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Irish Independent . . . . .	Independent; nationalist.	Frank Geary ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Irish Times . . . . .	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	R. Maire Smyllie ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Irish Press . . . . .	Supports Fianna Fáil.	W. Sweetman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Cork Examiner . . . . . (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Thomas Crosbie & Co., Ltd. ( <i>Props.</i> )
Evening Echo . . . . . (Cork)	National daily.	P. J. Kelly ( <i>News Ed.</i> )
Irish Weekly Independent and Sunday Independent . . . . .	Only Sunday newspaper in Ireland.	Hector G. C. Legge ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Times Pictorial (weekly)	News and pictures.	R. M. Smyllie ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Leader (weekly) . . . . .	Nationalist and protectionist.	Miss N. Moran ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Standard (weekly) . . . . .	Catholic.	Peadar O'Curry ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Dublin Magazine . . . . .	Literary.	Seumas O'Sullivan ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Free State Farmer (monthly).	Independent; farmer's organ.	Wilson Hartnell Co. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Irish Trade Journal . . . . . (quarterly)	Economic and commercial.	Department of Industry and Commerce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Studies (quarterly) . . . . .	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S.J. ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 134,253 square miles (after the cession of 13,558 square miles to the Soviet Union under the Treaty of Moscow of March 12, 1940)

Population: 3,887,217 (1940 census)

## *President*

RISTO RYTI

Assumed office as Acting President on November 28, 1940,  
following resignation of President Kallio. Elected  
President by electoral college on December  
19, 1940; reelected February 15, 1943,  
for term ending March 1, 1945

## *Cabinet*

Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian, National Progressive,  
Swedish People's and National Coalition Parties)

Appointed March 5, 1943

## *Premier*

EDWIN J. LINKOMIES (National Coalition Party)

## PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

*Election of July, 1939 (for three years but later prolonged until 1944)*

*Speaker: VÄINÖ HAKKILA (Social Democrat)*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic . . . . .	85
Agrarian . . . . .	56
National Coalition . . . . .	25
Swedish People's . . . . .	18
Patriotic National Movement . . . . .	8
National Progressive . . . . .	6
Small Farmers . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	200

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The present members of the cabinet with their party affiliations are: Edwin J. Linkomies (Prime Minister — National Coalition), Sir Henrik Ramsay (Minister for Foreign Affairs — Independent), Oskari Lehtonen (Minister of Justice — Agrarian), Leo Ehrnrooth (Minister of the Interior), Gen. Karl Rudolf Walden (Minister of Defense — Independent), Väinö A. Tanner (Minister of Finance — Social Democrat), William Kalliokoski (Minister of Agriculture — Agrarian), Toivo Ikonen (Assistant Minister of Agriculture —

Agrarian), Kalle Kauppi (Minister of Education), Väinö V. Salovaara (Minister of Communications and Public Works — Social Democrat), Uuno K. Takki (Minister of Trade and Industry — Social Democrat), Aleksi Aaltonen (Minister for Social Affairs — Social Democrat), Kaarle Johannes Ellilae (Minister of Supply).

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Constitutional socialistic program; represents the interests of the working class; adherent of 2d International.

*Leaders:* Kaarlo Harvala (Chairman of Party), V. Tanner (Minister of Finance), A. Aaltonen (Secretary of Party, Minister of Social Affairs), J. V. Keto, Gunnar Andersson, V. Salovaara (Minister of Communications and Public Works), M. Pekkala (formerly Minister of Finance), Sylvi-Kyllikki Kilpi. *Diet Group:* P. Salmenoja and O. Reinikainen (Chairmen of Diet Group), H. Aattela and J. Lonkainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), A. Lehtokoski (Treasurer, Diet Group), Hilma Koivulahti-Lehto, V. Rantala and T. Bryggari (Auditors, Diet Group), V. Hakkila, V. Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Trade and Industry) and Aino Lehtokoski (Members of the Drafting Committee of the Diet Group).

**AGRARIAN PARTY:** A center party representing agricultural interests; supports the coöperative movement; favors strong national defense.

*Leaders:* William Kalliokoski (Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Toivo Helojärvi (Secretary of Party), Juho Niukkanen (formerly Minister of Defense, Vice-Chairman), Uuno Hannula (formerly Minister of Education), Urho Kekkonen (formerly Minister of Interior), Tyko Reinikka (formerly Minister of Finance), Artturi Leinonen. *Diet Group:* J. Niukkanen (Chairman of Diet Group), V. Vesterinen and J. Leppälä (Vice Chairmen), S. Salo, J. Koivuranta and K. Määttä (Secretaries of Diet Group), E. Nurmesniemi (Treasurer, Diet Group), V. H. Kivioja and K. Määttä (Auditors, Diet Group). Members of the Permanent Delegation of the Diet Group: Chairmen of Diet Group, 1st Secretary of Diet Group, A. Suurkonka, K. Kämäräinen, M. Mäki, V. Kalliokoski, E. M. Tarkkanen, J. Leppälä, A. Junus and M. Tolpainen.

**NATIONAL COALITION PARTY:** Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

*Leaders:* Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Party), Yrjö Leiwo (Secretary of Party), Prof. Edwin Linkomies (Premier), Dr. J. Jännes, O. G. Nevanlinna, Yrjö Koskelainen, Ville Mattinen, Arvi Oksala (formerly Minister of Defense), Kalle Soini, Dr. Arvi Vartiovaara. *Diet Group:* Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Diet Group), E. Linkomies (Vice Chairman), A. Honka and E. Paavolainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), Kyllikki Pohjala (Treasurer, Diet Group), Members of the Permanent Delegation of the Diet Group: K. Moilanen, P. Virkkunen and K. Soini.

**SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY:** Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

*Leaders:* Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Interior), Karl Ekman (Secretary of Party), Dr. Erik Hornborg, Jan Gästrin, Prof. Hugo E. Pipping, and K. F. Nyman. *Diet Group:* Prof. R. Furuholm (Chairman of Diet Group), L. Jern (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), Ebba Ostenson (Secretary of Diet Group) and C. O. Frietsch (Treasurer, Diet Group).

**PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT:** Nationalist; constitutes the extreme right of the Diet and represents especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement.

**Leaders:** Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Party), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, J. Nikkola. **Diet Group:** Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet Group), R. G. I. Kalliala (Secretary of Diet Group), P. Susitaival (Vice Secretary), Y. Saarinen (Treasurer, Diet Group).

**NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY:** A center party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than its small representation in Diet would indicate.

**Leaders:** L. Levämäki (Secretary of Party), E. Rydman (Vice Chairman of Party), Johan Wilhelm Rangell (formerly Premier), Bruno Sarlin, Mandi Hannula, Sakari Tuomioja (Treasurer). **Diet Group:** S. Heiniö (Chairman of Diet Group), Mandi Hannula (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), A. Ketonen (Secretary and Treasurer, Diet Group).

**SMALL FARMERS' PARTY:** Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

**Leaders:** E. Rytinki (Chairman of Party).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Suunta . . . . .	Patriotic National Movement.	Niilo Vapaavuori ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Helsingin Sanomat . . . . .	National Progressive.	Yrjö Niiniluoto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hufvudstadsbladet . . . . .	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Kauppalehti . . . . .	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus . . . . .	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti . . . . .	Social Democratic.	Eino Kilpi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Svenska Pressen . . . . .	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Uusi Suomi . . . . .	National Coalition.	Lauri Aho ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Karjala . . . . .	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kaleva (Oulu) . . . . .	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori) . . . . .	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Aamulehti (Tampere) . . . . .	National Coalition.	Jaakko Tuomikoski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Abo Underrättelser (Turku) . . . . .	Swedish People's.	Sigurd Portin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Turun Sanomat (Turku) . . . . .	National Progressive.	A. M. Ketonen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Uusi Aura (Turku) . . . . .	National Coalition.	Ilmari Merenlinna ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ilkka (Vaasa) . . . . .	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vaasa (Vaasa) . . . . .	National Coalition.	Jaakko Ikola ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mercator (weekly) . . . . .	Economic; in Swedish.	Amos Anderson ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Pellervo (weekly) . . . . .	Coöperative; agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hyninen ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Suomen Kuvalehti . . . . .	Popular non-political weekly.	Ilmari Turja ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yhteishyvä (weekly) . . . . .	Coöperative.	Erkki Virta ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nya Argus (monthly) . . . . .	Political and literary; in Swedish.	Ragnar Furuhjelm ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Valvoja-Aika (monthly) . . . . .	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Unitas (quarterly) . . . . .	Economic; in English.	Verner Lindgren ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

Valtion Tiedotuslaitos . . . . .	Official.	Heikki Reenpää ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT) . . . . .	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Työväen Sanomalehti Tietotoimisto (TST) . . . . .	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )

# FRANCE

## I. CONTINENTAL FRANCE

Temporary Seat of Government: Vichy

Area: 212,659 square miles

Population: 41,907,056 (1936 census)

*Chief of State*

MARSHAL PHILIPPE PÉTAİN

Appointed by National Assembly at Vichy on July 10, 1940

*Chief of Government*

PIERRE LAVAL

Appointed April 18, 1942

France signed an armistice with Germany on June 22, 1940, and with Italy on June 24, 1940. The Seat of Government was subsequently removed from Paris to Vichy. Several of the French territories overseas refused to recognize the authority of the new government headed by Marshal Pétain. The United States maintained diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government until November 8, 1942, when they were severed by Vichy.

## THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of 1875 was abrogated by the National Assembly which convened at Vichy and voted the following Constitutional Law:

*Single Article* — The National Assembly grants all power to the Government of the Republic, under the authority and the signature of Marshal Pétain, with a view to promulgation, through one or more acts, of a new constitution for the French State. This constitution shall guarantee the rights of work, family, and native country.

It shall be ratified by the Nation and applied by the Assemblies which it shall create.

The present Constitutional Law, passed and adopted by the National Assembly, shall be executed as a statute of the State.

Done at Vichy, July 10, 1940

By the President of the Republic:

Marshal of France, President of the Council:

ALBERT LEBRUN.

PH. PÉTAİN.

In accordance with this Constitutional Law, the motto of the French State is now "Travail, Famille, Patrie," although the old motto, "Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité" has never been officially given up.

In accordance with this Law, and pending the enactment of a new constitution, the administrative and political reorganization of France is carried out by Constitutional Acts, twelve of which have been promulgated by Marshal Pétain, Chief of the French State, bearing the numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4 (modified three times by Acts 4bis, 4ter, 4quater), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. (These acts were printed or commented on in the *POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD* for 1943.)

In November 1943, Marshal Pétain, according to press despatches, intended to promulgate the following constitutional act:

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,  
In view of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940:  
Decree:

Should we die before having been able to obtain ratification by the nation of a new Constitution for the French State, the promulgation of which through one or more acts had been foreseen by the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940, the constituent power mentioned in Article VIII of the Constitutional Law of February 25, 1875, will revert to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies sitting jointly as the National Assembly.

The present decree abrogates all measures taken since July 10, 1940, to reduce the authority of the National Assembly and the exercise of its rights.

The decree, had it become law, would have made possible the return of the legislative power to the Assembly. This move by Marshal Pétain was not acceptable to Germany and he was therefore prevented from issuing the decree and altering the present arrangement whereby, under Constitutional Act No. 2, he was given the power of legislation. It should be kept in mind that since the passage of Constitutional Act No. 12, he shares this power with the Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, who was authorized by the act to make laws and issue decrees on the basis of his signature alone.

### THE LEGISLATURE

The Parliament, elected in April, 1936 for four years and prolonged for two years just before the war, was not at once legally dissolved by Pétain. Senators and Deputies received a provisional compensation amounting to approximately half their normal compensation up to June 1, 1942, when Parliament passed out of existence.

Whereas it is difficult to speculate as to the plans of the Vichy Government regarding the organization of the legislative power, it is essential to remember that the basic constitutional law of July 10, 1940, mentions the "Assemblies which the new Constitution shall create," that Constitutional Act No. 2 gave the legislative power to the Chief of State only "until the formation of new Assemblies," and that the power to legislate was also given to the Chief of Government (Laval) by Constitutional Act No. 12.

Pending the enactment of the new Constitution and the setting up of the new assemblies mentioned above, a new body referred to as the "Conseil National," or National Advisory Council, was created by a law of January 22, 1941, to act provisionally as an advisory body to the Chief of State. Its function and work were defined and regulated by a law and a decree dated March 22, 1941.

On October 2, 1942, the Vichy Government announced that the Council, which at one time had a membership of 195, would be completely reorganized "with a view to establishing contact between the Government and the population through the intermediary of local and national representatives." The formation of a new "Conseil National" was announced on February 20, 1943. Like its predecessor, it is empowered to act in an advisory capacity only.

### THE CABINET

After several modifications, the governmental reorganization, under way since July, 1940, was fixed more definitely by a Law of February 10, 1941, modified on February 23, June 9, and August 11, 1941, and April 18, 1942. This

law states that a certain number of Secretaries of State designated by subsequent decrees shall enjoy the rank and prerogatives of Ministers. Each of these Ministers shall coördinate and supervise the work of a certain number of Secretaries of State. One of the Ministers is appointed Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.

The "Council of Ministers" is presided over by the Chief of State or, in his absence, by the Vice-President of the Council. Secretaries of State may be asked to attend when necessary. The "Council of Cabinet" is composed of all the Ministers and Secretaries of State sitting together under the presidency of the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.

The present government is composed of fifteen "Secretaries of State," of whom only six also have the rank of "Minister." These six "Minister-Secretaries-of-State" are: Pierre Laval (Chief of Government, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Information), Maurice Gabolde (Minister of Justice and Privy Seal), Pierre Cathala (Minister of National Economy and Finances and Minister of Agriculture and Food Supply), Abel Bonnard (Minister of National Education), Dr. Raymond Grasset (Minister of Family and Health), and Marcel Déat (Minister of Labor).

[After Admiral Darlan's break with Vichy, Marshal Pétain assumed the post of Commander-in-Chief of the land, sea, and air forces, acting through the Secretaries of State for War, Navy, and Aviation.]

The eight Secretaries of State, whose activities are supervised by various Ministers are: Robert Bosquet (Police), George Hilaire (Internal Administration), General Eugène Bridoux (War and Air), Admiral Bléhaut (Navy and Colonies), Jean Bichelonne (Industrial Production and Communications), Joseph Darnand (Maintenance of Order), Marcel Lemoine (Interior), and Paul Marion (Information).

Fernand de Brinon, as Ambassador of France maintaining relations with Germany in Paris, holds the rank of Secretary of State attached to the Chief of Government.

The post of Delegate-General for Franco-German Economic Relations was abolished early in 1943.

### PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Although no actual, official ban was placed upon political parties, most of them have practically withdrawn from the political scene. Two laws of July 18 and August 11, 1941 have subjected any gathering, either public or private, to a special authorization granted by the Ministry of the Interior.

Attempts to create a single-party system in France have been unsuccessful. French leaders who approve of the Vichy policy of collaboration with Germany, such as Marcel Déat, have started a number of movements to provide a one-party system but have failed to achieve their goal. At present, political control still rests with Pierre Laval to whom the French National Militia, created in 1943, acknowledges allegiance.

### THE SUPREME COURT

By an act of July 30, 1940, published in the *Journal Officiel* of July 31, 1940, under the heading "Constitutional Act No. 5," a Supreme Court of Justice has been created as a permanent body to pass judgment upon such ministers or high officials as have failed in their duty, particularly during the events that brought about the passage from peace to war prior to September, 1939, and upon all individuals guilty of attempts against the security of the State.

The body thus created is vested with the functions hitherto occasionally exercised by the French Senate. [Article 9 of the Constitutional Law of February 24, 1875, now repealed, read as follows: "The Senate may be set up as a Court of Justice to try either the President of the Republic or the Ministers and to take cognizance of attacks committed against the security of the State."]

The Supreme Court of Justice is composed of one president, one vice-president, five regular members and three substitutes. Except for the president, who is *de jure* the president of the "Chambre Criminelle de la Cour de Cassation," the highest French Civil and Criminal Court, its members are appointed for life.

The Supreme Court is summoned by an order of the Council of Ministers, which also decrees who shall be judged and for what reasons, which can date as far back as ten years. The defendant can be assisted by a lawyer and the trials are public, except when the Court considers it advisable to sit in camera.

## PRESS

At the time of the evacuation of Paris in June, 1940, all Paris newspapers ceased to appear in Paris and many of them went to the provinces. Many of the Paris newspapers, as well as the principal magazines, are still being published in provincial centers. The chaotic condition of the French press has made it impossible to record changes in the place of publication, ownership, and editorial direction. The following lists are therefore to be regarded as a general index rather than as an authoritative guide.

The following Paris newspapers are now published in the provinces:

Le Figaro, Lyon, (L. Romier)  
 Paris-Soir, Lyon, (J. Prouvost)  
 Le Journal des Débats, Clermont-Ferrand, (E. de Nalèche)  
 L'Action Française, Lyon, (Ch. Maurras)  
 L'Effort (Socialist), (Paul Faure and Charles Spinasse) (new)  
 Le Journal, Lyon, (Guimier)  
 Le Petit Journal, Clermont-Ferrand, (de la Rocque)  
 Le Jour-Écho de Paris, Marseille (F. Laurent)  
 Le Croix, Limoges, (P. Feron-Vrau)

Following the German occupation of Paris many newspapers reappeared there under German control:

Le Petit Parisien, (J. Dupuy)  
 L'Oeuvre, (Marcel Déat)  
 Paris-Soir, (no connection with former paper; H. Saison)  
 Le Matin, (Bunau-Varilla)  
 La France au Travail, (Ch. Dieudonne) (new)  
 Le Cri du Peuple, (Jacques-Doriot)  
 Emancipation Nationale, (weekly; Doriot)  
 Les Nouveaux Temps, (Jean Luchaire)  
 Aujourd'hui, (Georges Suarez)  
 France Socialiste, (new, collaborationist)

The following provincial newspapers continue to be published:

Le Moniteur du Puy de Dôme, Clermont-Ferrand, (P. Laval)  
 Le Nouvelliste de Lyon, Lyon, (R. Rambaud)  
 Le Progrès, Lyon, (L. Delaroche)  
 Le Courrier du Centre, Limoges  
 La Petite Gironde, Bordeaux, (R. Chapon)  
 La Dépêche de Toulouse, Toulouse  
 L'Eclaireur de Nice, Nice  
 La France de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, (Astier)  
 Le Petit Dauphinois, Grenoble, (Besson)  
 L'Echo du Nord, Lille, (Dubar)  
 Le Petit Marseillais, Marseille, (G. Bourrageas)  
 Le Petit Provençal, Marseille, (V. Delpuech)

The following weeklies, semi-monthly, and monthly publications are being published:

L'Illustration, Paris, (Bashet)  
 La Gerbe, Paris, (A. de Chateaubriand) (new)  
 Le Fait, Paris, (Drieu de la Rochelle) (new)  
 Le Pilon, Paris, (de Lestandi) (new)  
 La Terre Française, Clermont-Ferrand (new)  
 Le Reveil du Peuple, Clermont-Ferrand (new)  
 Cité Nouvelle, (Lyon) (new)  
 Gringoire, Marseille  
 Ric et Rac, Clermont-Ferrand  
 Journal de la Femme, Clermont-Ferrand  
 Candide, Clermont-Ferrand  
 La Revue des Deux Mondes, Royat  
 La Revue Universelle, Vichy

#### NEWS AGENCIES

Office Français d'Information (formerly Havas)	Official.	Henri Mouchet ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Agence Fournier	. . . . .	Edouard de Vorney ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Inter-France	. . . . . Features.	Dominique Sordet ( <i>Dir.</i> )

On November 3, 1940, a Decree was promulgated revising the 1881 law on the freedom of the press. It provides sentences of from three months to two years and fines ranging from 100 to 3,000 francs for "offending the Chief of State by publication of slurs or attacks" on him. Ordinary press misdemeanors were at the time removed from the jurisdiction of the Assizes Court and placed in the hands of correctional police courts. This applies particularly to articles inciting to riot, pillage, arson, murder or assault.

By a decree of November 3, 1940, the Havas News Agency passed under government financial control.

On December 29, 1940, the Vichy Government created the new Office of French Information to centralize all French news distribution, including the Havas Agency. In November, 1942, the Washington and New York offices of the Havas Agency declared their independence from the Office of French Information.

## II. OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL FRANCE

### FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

Temporary Seat of Government: Algiers

*Head of Government*

GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE

President

When France signed armistices with Germany and Italy in 1940, General de Gaulle, the French military representative in London, called upon his fellow countrymen to continue resistance. Individual Frenchmen and the governments of certain French overseas territories joined his forces. On October 27, 1940, he issued a proclamation from Brazzaville in French Equatorial Africa assuming authority over and leadership of French forces resisting the Axis.

The movement headed by General de Gaulle became known as the Free French Movement. On September 24, 1941, a French National Committee was set up with headquarters in London to serve as an executive and administrative agency for the movement which changed its name on July 14, 1942, from Free French to Fighting French in order to indicate that French resistance movements in metropolitan France had been linked with overseas French military forces fighting against the Axis.

On November 7, 1942, American and British forces landed in North Africa, territory controlled by the Vichy Government. Admiral Darlan, at that time a member of the Vichy Government and the designated successor to Marshal

Pétain, was in Algiers. After resisting the Allied landings, he offered his coöperation and ordered the French forces under his command to join in the fight against the Axis.

On December 1, 1942, the Admiral announced that he was assuming authority as Chief of State in French Africa and an Imperial Council was formed under his leadership. On December 24, he was assassinated, and his authority was assumed by General Henri Giraud who had escaped from Continental France to North Africa at the time of the Allied landings.

In January, 1943, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill held a conference at Casablanca during the course of which Generals de Gaulle and Giraud were brought together. Negotiations between these two French leaders had already been started in December of 1942. After their meeting at Casablanca, a further period of negotiation followed which culminated on June 3, 1943, in the formation of the French Committee of National Liberation. The Committee was composed of seven members with Generals de Gaulle and Giraud as co-presidents. This number was increased to fourteen on July 7, to fifteen on September 6, and to eighteen on November 9, 1943.

The direction and control of the Committee became a source of disagreement between the two generals. On July 31, the difficulty was resolved in part by giving to General de Gaulle jurisdiction over all political and civil questions and by making General Giraud Commander-in-Chief of all armed French forces resisting the Axis. General Giraud's decisions as Commander-in-Chief were made subject to review and approval by a Committee of National Defence chosen by the full Committee, and to the final approval of the full Committee itself. Further, it was agreed that when General Giraud exercised effective operational command of the French forces, he would not act as co-president. On August 3, it was announced that initial steps had been taken to integrate the Army of North and West Africa with the Fighting French Forces.

The assignment of definite responsibilities to each of the two generals did not alter the fact that the Committee was still headed by two presidents. After further discussion, the Committee decided to separate the military command from the political authority and to alter its membership in order to ensure the inclusion of representatives of the main French political trends and of resistance organizations. A decree dated November 6, 1943, signed by both presidents, empowered the president entrusted with the conduct of political affairs (de Gaulle) to effect appropriate changes in the composition of the Committee. The Commissioners for Communications and Merchant Marine, Colonies, and Labor and Social Affairs were appointed to assist the president and to countersign the appointments of new commissioners. General Giraud thereupon retired as co-president but retained his position and powers as Commander-in-Chief.

According to a statement issued on June 3, 1943, the French Committee of National Liberation "will turn over its powers to the temporary government which will be constituted in conformity with the laws of the Third Republic as soon as the liberation of the metropolitan territory permits it, and, at the latest, at the total liberation of France."

Formal recognition of the Committee has been extended in varying degrees by the governments of several states, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Russia. On August 26, 1943, the Committee was recognized by the Government of the United States "as administering those French overseas territories which acknowledge its authority."

At present the Committee consists of the following commissioners: General Charles de Gaulle (President), René Massigli (Foreign Affairs), Emmanuel

d'Astier de la Vigerie (Interior), François de Menthon (Justice), André le Troquer (War and Air), Louis Jacquinot (Navy), René Plevin (Colonies), Pierre Mendès-France (Finance), Henri Bonnet (Information), René Mayer (Communications and Merchant Marine), Henri Frénay (Prisoners and Déportées), Adrien Tixier (Labor and Social Affairs), René Capitant (Public Health and Education), André Diethelm (Production and Commerce), Jean Monnet (Supply and Reconstruction), and General Georges Catroux, André Philip, and Henri Queuille (without portfolio).

### PROVISIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

On November 3, 1943, the French Provisional Consultative Assembly, a body set up by the Committee of National Liberation, held its first meeting. The Assembly, located in Algiers, is without executive or legislative authority and is intended to furnish an opportunity for political leaders and others to discuss the reconstitution of France. The president is Félix Gouin. The size of the Assembly, originally limited to eighty-four, was increased on November 25, to 102. The following Committees have been set up within the Assembly: Metropolitan Resistance; Extra-Metropolitan Resistance, Reform of the State; Councils General of the Colonies and Representatives of the Empire; Information; and Finance.

The following territories have acknowledged the authority of the French Committee of National Liberation: Tunis, Morocco, Algeria, Middle Congo, Gabon, Ubangi-Chari-Chad, and the Cameroons under French Mandate; French possessions in the Pacific (New Caledonia, Oceania, Tahiti and its dependencies, and the condominium of the New Hebrides); French possessions in India; St. Pierre and Miquelon; Madagascar; Réunion; and French Somaliland. General Catroux is collaborating with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson in the defense of Syria and the Lebanon which have been granted independence within the terms of the mandate.

French Guiana declared its allegiance on March 18, 1943, to what was then known as the French National Committee in London. As the result of negotiations between Admiral Robert and representatives of the United States and the new French Committee of National Liberation, French West Indian possessions were transferred to the authority of the French Committee of National Liberation on July 14, 1943.

The following French territories are at present under the Axis: Indo-China and small islands off the coast of Indo-China. The status of French possessions in the Antarctic is unknown.

### FRENCH PRESS OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL FRANCE

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal Officiel de la République Française (monthly)	Algiers	French Committee of National Liberation
France (daily)	London	
La Marseillaise (weekly)	Algiers	François Quilici ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Volontaire (monthly)	London	
La France Libre (magazine; monthly)	London	André Labarthe ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Dépêche Algérienne (daily)	Algiers	
L'Echo d'Alger (daily)	Algiers	
Combat (weekly)	Algiers	
Tam (weekly)	Algiers	
L'Echo d'Oran (daily)	Oran	
La Dépêche d'Oran (daily)	Oran	
La Dépêche de Tunisie (daily)	Tunis	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Le Matin (daily)	Tunis	
La Vigie Marocaine (daily)	Casablanca	
Vaincre (daily)	Casablanca	
Le Petit Casablancais (daily)	Casablanca	
Pour la Victoire (weekly)	New York	Geneviève Tabouis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
France-Amérique (weekly)	New York	Emile Buré ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La République Française (re- view; monthly)	New York	Mirkine-Guetzevitch ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Renaissance (review; quarterly)	New York	Henri Grégoire ( <i>Dir.</i> )

#### THE UNDERGROUND PRESS

Several underground groups, the names of whose newspapers correspond to the name of the group, signed an agreement with General de Gaulle in June, 1942, formally acknowledging him as the leader of the forces of resistance in France. The three largest papers are: *Liberation*, published in several editions; *Franc-Tireur*, published monthly; and *Combat*, published in several editions. Their total estimated direct circulation is about 800,000 copies. *Liberation* is a republican, anti-dictatorial paper. *Franc-Tireur* draws its readers from the Socialists, members of the French "syndicats," and workers. *Combat*, also published in Algiers, is read by army officers, civil servants, and middle-class elements faithful to the French Republic.

Other groups which signed the agreement include those which publish: *Bulletin D'Action Socialiste* and *Libre France*. Papers which did not sign the agreement but support General de Gaulle include: *Le Populaire*, *Le Coq Enchaîné*, and *Libérer et Fédérer*. Other papers now being published underground include: *L'Humanité*, *La Voix de Paris*, *Le Père Duchesne*, and *Cahiers du Témoignage Chrétien*.

# GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 225,254 square miles (land area; October, 1938 estimate)

Population: 79,375,281 (May, 1939 estimate) (Including Austria and the Sudetenland, but excluding the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia)

*Fuehrer and Chancellor*

ADOLF HITLER (National Socialist)

*Cabinet*

National Socialist

Appointed January 30, 1933; since reorganized several times

## PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

*Last elections March 29, 1936, April 10, 1938, and December 4, 1938*

*President:* HERMANN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of members . . . . . 855\*

\* Including Deputies to represent Austria and Sudetenland.

Parliament by the act of March 24, 1933, delegated its legislative power to the Nazi Government for a period of four years; and extended the period for another four years on January 30, 1937. It now has nominal consultative functions only.

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the National Socialist list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent, and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to those of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows: "Yes," 38,363,195 (88.1 percent of votes cast); "No," 4,294,727 (9.8 percent of votes cast); invalid 872,310 (2 percent of votes cast).

## UNION WITH AUSTRIA

The annexation of Austria on March 12, 1938, was legalized by the following measures:

1. Law of March 13 of the Austrian Government, reading as follows:

"Constitutional Federal Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich.

"On the grounds of Article 3, Section 2 of the Federal Constitutional Law, regarding extraordinary measures within the framework of the Constitution

(Federal Legal Gazette 1, 255, 1934) the Federal Government has provided:

"Article 1. Austria is a Land of the German Reich.

"Article 2. A free and secret plebiscite takes place on Sunday, April 10, 1938, among the men and women of Austria of more than 20 years of age on the reunion with the German Reich.

"Article 3. The plebiscite is decided by a majority of the votes cast.

"Article 4. The measures necessary for the execution and elaboration of this Constitutional Law will be taken in the form of decrees.

"Article 5. This Constitutional Law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation. The Federal Government is entrusted with the execution of this Federal Constitutional Law."

This law was signed by all members of the Federal Austrian Government and went into effect March 13, 1938.

2. This law was thereupon followed by a German Law, dated Linz, March 13, and signed by Hitler, Frick, Ribbentrop and Hess, declaring the Austrian Law, cited above, to be also a German Reich Law.

3. The third stage in the legal incorporation of Austria into the Reich consisted of the plebiscite and Reichstag elections of April 10, 1938. In the Reichstag election, there was, as usual, only the one National Socialist list, with 813 candidates, all of whom were declared elected.

## OTHER AGGRESSIONS

In October, 1938, as a result of the Munich Conference, an area of some 16,000 square miles of Czechoslovakian territory and a population of about 4,000,000 were added to Germany.

On March 14, 1939, Bohemia was invaded and subsequently Chancellor Hitler set up a Reich Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and took the newly independent state of Slovakia under the protection of Germany. (See Czechoslovakia, p. 46.)

On March 22, 1939, Lithuania ceded the Memel territory to Germany.

On September 1, 1939, the German Army entered Poland and in a rapid campaign, and with the aid of Soviet Russia, forced the Polish Government to flee to Rumania on September 18, 1939. Danzig and other former German areas were taken over by the Reich and the rest of Poland divided between Germany and Soviet Russia.

On April 9, 1940, German troops occupied Denmark and Norway. These countries are now under German control.

On May 10, 1940, German troops attacked Luxembourg, Belgium and The Netherlands. The European territories of these countries are now under German control. Subsequently Germany and Italy invaded France and Germany is now in occupation of all French territory on the continent of Europe.

In April, 1941, German and Italian troops attacked Yugoslavia and Greece; those countries are now under German control.

In June, 1941, German troops attacked Soviet Russia. The territories which formerly comprised Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia were wrested from the Russians and these together with a considerable area of European Russia are still in German hands.

The delimitations of territory and the administration of all these areas will not be settled until the end of the war.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY (Nazis):** The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. Hitler is Fuehrer of the Party. The National Socialist militia (the Sturm Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or special guards]) are integral parts of the party organization. In *domestic policy* the Party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader. The National Socialist state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans have been eliminated from German economic and social life. The economic system has been reformed to give wide powers to employers and government labor authorities. Trade-unions and employers-unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which includes a large majority of laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In *foreign policy* the Party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abrogation of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in one German State.

**Leaders:** Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces), Hermann W. Goering (Special Commissioner for Four Year Plan, Minister-President of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics, Reich Marshal), Martin Bormann (Deputy Leader of Party, Reich Minister), Dr. Joseph Goebbels (Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia), Joachim von Ribbentrop (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), R. Walther Darré (Minister of Agriculture) [on "leave of absence," probably dismissed; Secretary of State Herbert Backe is Acting Minister], Dr. Otto Georg Thierack (Minister of Justice), Julius Heinrich Dorpmüller (Minister of Transportation), Dr. Hans Frank (Reich Minister without Portfolio and Governor General of the Government General [Poland]), Wilhelm Ohnesorge (Minister for Post and Telegraph), Walther Funk (Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank), Dr. Robert Ley (Councillor of Prussian State, Organization Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Hans Pfundtner (Minister without Portfolio), Heinrich Himmler (Minister of the Interior, Leader of the SS and of the State Police), Dr. Karl Hermann Frank (Reich Minister and State Secretary of the Protectorates), Artur Axmann (Leader of the Hitler Youth Organization), Alfred Rosenberg (Head of Party Foreign Political Office and Minister for the Occupied Territories in the East) and Walter Scheppmann (Leader of the SA).

Others working with the Government but not regarded as Nazi Party leaders are: Baron Konstantin von Neurath (President of the Privy Council), Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance), Franz Seldte (Minister of Labor), Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel (Chief of Staff), Hans Heinrich Lammers (Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Chancery) and Dr. Otto Meissner (Minister of State and Chief of the Praesidial Chancery of the Chancellor).

On August 30, 1939, a Ministerial Council for Defense of the Reich was formed by decree of Chancellor Hitler. Its members now are: Field Marshal Goering (Chairman), Martin Bormann, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Dr. Walther Funk, Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coördinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Börsen-Zeitung . . .	Financial.	Dr. Richard Jügler ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . . .		Fritz Lucke ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Das Schwarze Korps . . .	Organ of the SS.	Gunter d'Alquen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Der Angriff . . . . .	Berlin organ of Labor Front.	Kurt Kränzlein ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung		Dr. Karl Silex ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger	Daily; publishes texts of laws and official announcements, also articles, summaries, etc.	
Kölnische Volkzeitung . . . (Cologne)	Catholic.	Max Horndasch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kölnische Zeitung . . . . (Cologne)		Dr. Alfred Neven Doumont ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Hamburger Fremdenblatt . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Johann Schäfer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)		Dr. Sven von Müller ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hamburger Nachrichten . . . (Hamburg)		Edgar Herfurth & Co. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Hamburger Tageblatt . . . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Hans Drexler ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)		Dr. Hermann Hartmeyer ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Völkischer Beobachter . . . (Munich and Berlin)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Fritz Rossberg ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Hermann Okrass ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Reich (weekly) . . . . .	Sponsored by Propaganda Ministry; large circulation.	Dr. Giselher Wirsing ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Der Stürmer (weekly) . . .	Anti-Semitic organ.	Franz Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Der Wirtschaftsring (weekly).		Alfred Rosenberg and Wilhelm Weiss ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Berliner Monatshefte . . . . (monthly)	Study of war origins.	Dr. Hans Baumgarten ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Europäische Revue . . . . . (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Deutscher Verlag ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Hochland (monthly) . . . .	Catholic.	E. Mündler ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ost-Europa (monthly) . . . .	Study of Eastern European questions.	Julius Streicher ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . .	Geographical.	Ernst Hiemer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zeitschrift für Politik . . .		Heinrich Freiherr von Gleichen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
		August Bach ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Official.	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Dr. Otto Mejer ( <i>Director General</i> )
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## AUSTRIAN PRESS

Published in Vienna

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Grosse Volkszeitung . . . .	Serious; large circulation.	Steyrermuehl Ges. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Neuigkeits Weltblatt . . . .	Liberal Catholic.	Franz Mach ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neues Wiener Tageblatt . . .	Old established; large circula- tion; represents financial and middle-class interest.	August Kirsch ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Hans Kerschbaum ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Steyrermuehl A. G. ( <i>Prop.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Reichspost . . . . .	Strongly and authoritatively Roman Catholic.	Herold Komm. Ges. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Die Boerse . . . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Kronos Verlag A. G. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt . (weekly)	Political, economic and financial	Frau Maria Klausberger ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Wiener Boersen Kurier . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	E. H. Sommert Verlag ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Dr. Fritz Rodeck ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche . .	Economic and financial.	Paul Szemere ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten . (thrice monthly)	Economic; liberal.	Waldheim Eberle A. G. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Franz Geissler ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Monatsberichte des Oesterreichischen Institutes für Konjunkturforschung . . . (monthly)	Economic, trade cycles; covers international developments; emphasizes statistical data.	Oesterr. Institut für Konjunkturforschung ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Statistische Nachrichten . . . (monthly)	Economic; statistical.	Federal Bureau of Statistics ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Aulic Councilor Felix Klezl ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## Provincial Newspapers in Austria

Grazer Tagespost (Graz) . . .	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Zaversky ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Grazer Volksblatt (Graz) . . .	Catholic; Clerical.	Dr. Rochus Kohlbach Bischoeflicher Geistlicher Rat ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kaerntner Tagblatt . . . . . (Klagenfurt)	Catholic; Clerical.	Monsignore Michal Paulitsch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Klagenfurter Freie Stimmen . (Klagenfurt)	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Heinz Paller ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Linzer Volksblatt (Linz) . . .	Catholic; Clerical	Hochw. Franz Baldinger ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Linzer Tagespost (Linz) . . .	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Ludwig Simkowsky ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tiroler Anzeiger (Innsbruck) .	Catholic; Clerical.	Franz Baldauf ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Innsbrucker Nachrichten . . . (Innsbruck)	Anti-semitic.	Joseph Ernst Langhans ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Salzburger Chronik . . . . . (Salzburg)	Catholic; Clerical.	Reg. Rat Hochw. Fr. Leonhard Steinwender ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Salzburger Volksblatt . . . . . (Salzburg)	Anti-semitic.	Hans Glaser ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Vorarlberger Volksblatt . . . (Bregenz)	Catholic; Clerical.	Dr. Reinhold Glaser ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Vorarlberger Pressverein ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Vorarlberger Tagblatt . . . . . (Bregenz)	Anti-semitic.	Hochw. Georg Schelling ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Dr. Hans Naegele ( <i>Ed.</i> )

UNITED KINGDOM OF  
GREAT BRITAIN  
AND NORTHERN IRELAND\*

Capital: London  
Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)  
Population: 47,755,000 (1941 estimate including Northern Ireland)

*Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936,  
on the abdication of Edward VIII

*Cabinet*

National

Assumed office in November, 1935; widened as National Govern-  
ment to include Labor and Liberal opposition in  
May, 1940

*Prime Minister*

WINSTON CHURCHILL (CONSERVATIVE)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

*Lord Chancellor:* VISCOUNT SIMON (National Liberal)

Peers of the Royal Blood . . . . .	3
Dukes . . . . .	20
Marquesses . . . . .	28
Earls . . . . .	128
Viscounts . . . . .	87
Barons . . . . .	476
Scottish Representative Peers . . . . .	16
Irish Representative Peers . . . . .	12
Archbishops . . . . .	2
Bishops . . . . .	24
Total . . . . .	796

*Note:* Party alignment in the House of Lords is not definitely fixed. Present membership is divided as follows: 420 (Conservative); 63 (Liberal); 15 (Liberal National); 16 (Labour); 6 (National Labour); 1 (National); 1 (Independent); the remainder have no party connections; 31 are minors. Attendance is seldom more than 100, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

\* See also section on Northern Ireland, on page 85.

## LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

*Last general election November, 1935, for five-year term, prolonged annually for a year in November, 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1943. 196 by-elections have been held since 1935.*

**SPEAKER: COL. RT. HON. DOUGLAS CLIFTON BROWN (Conservative)**

*Parties and Leaders**Representation*

## Government

Conservative (Winston Churchill) . . . . .	365
Labour (C. R. Attlee) . . . . .	167
Liberal National (Viscount Simon) . . . . .	26
Liberal (Sir Archibald Sinclair) . . . . .	18
National Labour (Malcolm MacDonald) . . . . .	7
National . . . . .	4

587

## Opposition

Independent . . . . .	23
Independent Labour (James Maxton) . . . . .	3
Communist . . . . .	1

Vacancy . . . . . 27

Total . . . . . 615

*Note: In the general election of November, 1935, the polling at contested elections was: Government — Conservatives 10,496,300; Liberal Nationals 887,331; National Labour 339,811; Independent Nationals 86,716. Opposition — Labour 8,325,491; Independent Labour 139,577; Liberals (including Independent Liberals) 1,422,116; Independents 272,595; Communist 27,117.*

Immediately following the declaration of war on Germany on September 3, 1939, Neville Chamberlain, the then Prime Minister, set up a small War Cabinet of nine members to replace the former Cabinet of 22 Ministers. Mr. Chamberlain resigned as Prime Minister in May, 1940, and was succeeded by Winston Churchill. The War Cabinet now comprises the following:

Winston Churchill (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defense), C. R. Attlee (Lord President of the Council and Deputy Prime Minister), Anthony Eden (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Leader of the House of Commons), Sir John Anderson (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Oliver Lyttelton (Minister of Production), Ernest Bevin (Minister of Labor and National Service), Lord Woolton (Minister of Reconstruction), Richard G. Casey (Minister of State, resident in the Middle East) and Herbert Morrison (Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Minister of Home Security).

The following heads of Government Departments are not members of the Cabinet, although in peace time they would be in the Cabinet:

A. V. Alexander (Admiralty), R. S. Hudson (Agriculture and Fisheries), Sir Archibald Sinclair (Air), Sir Stafford Cripps (Aircraft Production), Col. Oliver Stanley (Colonies), Ernest Brown (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Lord Cranborne (Dominions), Lord Selborne (Economic Warfare), R. A. Butler (Education), Col. J. J. Llewellyn (Food), Major Gwilym Lloyd George (Fuel and Power), H. V. Willink (Health), Leopold Amery (India and Burma), Brendan Bracken (Information), Sir Donald Somervell (Attorney-General), James Reid (Lord Advocate), Sir David Maxwell Fyfe (Solicitor-General), Sir David King Murray (Solicitor-General for Scotland), Lord Simon

(Lord Chancellor), Lord Beaverbrook (Lord Privy Seal), Lord Cherwell (Paymaster General), Sir Walter Womersley (Pensions), Capt. Harry Crookshank (Postmaster-General), Tom Johnston (Scotland), Sir Andrew Duncan (Supply), William S. Morrison (Town and Country Planning), Hugh Dalton (Trade), Sir James Grigg (War), Lord Leathers (War Transport), Lord Portal (Works and Planning) and Richard K. Law (Minister of State).

Also the following Ministers Resident abroad: Harold Macmillan (Minister Resident at Allied Headquarters, North-West Africa), Ben Smith (Minister Resident in Washington for Supply) and Lord Swinton (Minister Resident in West Africa).

This War Cabinet is responsible for the coördination of all branches of the nation's war effort and for carrying on the war to the utmost ability of the country. It is assisted in these duties by Committees of Ministers usually presided over by a member of the Cabinet.

Coöperation with the governments of the Dominions has been continuous. Ministerial representatives of each Dominion and India came to London to consult with Ministers of the British Government as to the best method whereby Britain and the Dominions could each progressively make their most effective contribution to the common cause by way of man-power and material resources. This coöperation is being carried on by the Dominion High Commissions assisted by military and economic specialists.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

### *Parties Supporting the National Government*

For the history of the National Government (formed August 25, 1931) and the alignment of parties see previous issues of this POLITICAL HANDBOOK.

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the supporters of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights.

*Leaders:* Winston Churchill (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Minister of Defense), Viscount Halifax (Ambassador to the United States), Anthony Eden (Foreign Secretary), Oliver Lyttleton (Minister of Production), Oliver Stanley (Colonies), Sir John Anderson (Chancellor of the Exchequer), W. S. Morrison (Town and Country Planning), Earl Winterton, R. A. Butler (Education), Major Thomas Lionel Dugdale (Chairman of Party Organization), R. S. Hudson (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries), Viscount Cranborne (Dominions), Lord Swinton (Minister Resident in West Africa), A. Duff Cooper, the Marquess of Londonderry and Col. J. J. Llewellyn (Minister of Food).

**LABOUR PARTY:** Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist, and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labour parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labour candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labour Party.

Labour is a full partner in the National Government, whose war aims it supports. It subscribes wholeheartedly to President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" and to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. It seeks at home "planned production for common use" in order to provide full employment, to rebuild a

better Britain, to provide social services to ensure adequate health, nutrition, and care in old age for everybody, and to provide full educational opportunities for all. It holds that the future economic and social prosperity of British citizens is bound up with the prosperity of all peoples: therefore it will endeavour to promote a higher international standard of living. The Labour Party holds that in all colonial territories the primary object of the administration must be the well-being, education and development of the native inhabitants, and their training in every possible way, so that they may be able in the shortest possible time to govern themselves. In the interim mineral and other resources should be operated as government concerns in trusteeship for the native community. Labour stands for Indian self-government. Labour holds that the aggressor nations, after military defeat, must be disarmed and kept disarmed; that the principle of collective security against aggression must be given its appropriate methods and institutions; that there must not be any attempt to impose a peace of revenge upon the defeated enemy countries, or terms which deprive them of the right to that well-being which is the due reward of capacity and energy exercised in a peaceful way for peaceful ends.

*Leaders:* C. R. Attlee (Deputy Prime Minister), Arthur Greenwood (Treasurer of the Labour Party), Ernest Bevin (Minister of Labour and National Service), Herbert Morrison (Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Minister of Home Security), Lord Addison (Leader in the House of Lords), Hugh Dalton (President of the Board of Trade), A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty), Tom Johnston (Secretary of State for Scotland), E. Shinwell, Lord Snell, W. Whiteley (Joint Chief Whip), David Grenfell, Ellen Wilkinson (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Security), P. J. Noel-Baker, James Walker, Harold Laski, Barbara Gould, George Dallas and J. S. Middledton (Secretary of the Party).

**LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY:** Originally composed of a group of Liberal Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of party views. Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel (afterwards Viscount Samuel) had gone into opposition.

*Leaders:* Viscount Simon (Lord Chancellor), Viscount Runciman, Ernest Brown (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), E. L. Burgin (formerly Minister of Supply), Sir Andrew Rae Duncan (Minister of Supply), Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, Lord Hutchinson of Montrose, R. H. Bernays and Lord Teviot.

**NATIONAL LABOUR:** The National Labour group was originally formed of those Labour Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government.

*Leaders:* Malcolm MacDonald (High Commissioner in Canada) and Harold Nicolson.

**NATIONALS** (not actually a party): Individual members support the government. They include Sir John Anderson (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Sir Andrew Duncan (Minister of Supply) and Sir James Grigg (War Secretary).

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Successor to Whig Party. The former Independent (Lloyd George) Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party when Parliament convened after the 1935 election. The Liberal Party joined the National Government in May, 1940.

The Liberal Party regards its first aim in the War as the utter destruction

both of Nazi-Germany, because it is the irreconcilable enemy of freedom, and of German designs on the hegemony of Europe, because those designs have been the cause of five wars in the last seventy-five years, in all of which Germany was the aggressor. After the war it hopes that victors, vanquished and neutrals will share in the work of creating a new order and in the responsibility of maintaining it. It demands that the injuries done to the Poles and Czechoslovaks should be repaid, that the people of Austria should be enabled to decide their own fate. It does not desire territory from Germany or to humiliate or impoverish that country. It regards it as essential that Britain must have permanent security from the recurring horror of war.

**Leaders:** Sir Archibald Sinclair (Minister for Air), Sir Percy Harris, Viscount Samuel, David Lloyd George, Major G. Lloyd George (Minister for Fuel and Power), Marquess of Crewe, Harcourt Johnstone (Secretary for Overseas Trade), Graham White and D. M. Foot.

### *Parties Opposing the Government*

**INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY:** A small group advocating more direct advance toward socialism; opposed to the war and the political truce.

**Leaders:** James Maxton, J. McGovern, Campbell Stephen and A. Fenner Brockway.

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** In 1935 elections the Party elected one member (W. Gallacher) of the House of Commons. Supports the Government on War issues.

### PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>I. DAILIES — LONDON</b>		
Daily Express . . . . . 2,571,518 *	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) A. Christiansen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Herald . . . . . 1,750,000	Labor.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trade Union Congress ( <i>Props.</i> ) Percy Cudlip ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Mail . . . . . 1,507,913	Independent.	Lord Rothermere ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) ( <i>Prop.</i> ) S. Prew ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Telegraph & Morning Post 649,919	Independent Conservative.	Lord Camrose ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Arthur E. Watson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Worker . . . . .	Communist.	British section of the 3d International ( <i>Pub.</i> ) W. Rust ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening News . . . . . 852,661	Independent.	Lord Rothermere ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Frank FitzHugh ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening Standard . . . . . 488,077	Independent; Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) Sydney R. Elliott ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Financial News . . . . .	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Eyre & Spottiswoode ( <i>Controlling shareholders</i> ) Hargreaves Parkinson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Financial Times . . . . .	Independent.	Lord Camrose ( <i>Controlling interest</i> ) A. G. Cole ( <i>Acting Ed.</i> )
News Chronicle . . . . . 1,200,000	Liberal.	Daily News Ltd., L. J. Cadbury ( <i>Chairman</i> ) Gerald Barry ( <i>Ed.</i> )

\* The circulation figures are taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1943.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Star (evening) . . . . .	Liberal.	Sir Walter Layton ( <i>Chairman</i> )
480,621		A. Cranfield ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Times . . . . .	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter ( <i>Controlling shareholders</i> )
156,000		R. M. Barrington-Ward ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## II. DAILIES — ENGLAND AND WALES

Birmingham Post . . . . .	Conservative.	E. W. Record ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Birmingham)		
Yorkshire Observer . . . . .	Liberal.	S. Oddy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Bradford)		
Western Mail . . . . .	Conservative.	J. A. Sandbrook ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Cardiff)		
Yorkshire Post . . . . .	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative News- paper, Ltd. ( <i>Controlling share- holder</i> )
(Leeds)		W. Andrews ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Liverpool Daily Post . . . . .	Liberal and independent.	John Macleay ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Liverpool)		
Daily Dispatch . . . . .	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers, Lord Kems- ley ( <i>Chairman</i> )
(Manchester)		R. Nicol ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Manchester Guardian . . . . .	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	W. P. Crozier ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Manchester)		
Newcastle Journal and North Mail (Newcastle)	Conservative.	T. C. Grant ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Western Morning News . . . . .	Independent.	J. L. Palmer ( <i>Acting Editor-in- Chief</i> )
(Plymouth)		
Telegraph and Independent . . . . .	Conservative.	Subsidiary of Allied Newspapers.
(Sheffield)		F. K. Gardiner ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yorkshire Herald . . . . .	Conservative.	A. Cobham ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(York)		

## III. DAILIES — SCOTLAND

Aberdeen Press and Journal . . . . .	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers (Lord Kems- ley) ( <i>Props.</i> )
(Aberdeen)		W. Veitch ( <i>Ed. in Chief</i> )
Scotsman . . . . .	Conservative.	John Ritchie & Co. ( <i>Controlling shareholders</i> )
(Edinburgh)		George A. Waters ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Record . . . . .	Independent Conservative.	Associated Company and Allied Newspapers.
(Glasgow)		C. B. Livingstone ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Glasgow Herald . . . . .	Independent Conservative; moderate.	George Outram & Co., Ltd.
(Glasgow)		W. D. Robieson ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## IV. PERIODICALS

Economist (weekly) . . . . .	Independent, moderately Lib- eral; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprie- tors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure edi- torial independence.
		Geoffrey Crowther ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Great Britain and the East . . . . .	Devoted to British interests in the Near, Middle, and Far East.	Kenneth Williams ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Manchester Guardian . . . . .	Liberal.	H. Lockett ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Weekly (Manchester)		
New Statesman & Nation . . . . .	Independent; radical, with Labor tendency.	Kingsley Martin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(weekly)		
News of the World . . . . .	Independent.	Maj. Percy Davies ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(weekly on Sunday)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Observer . . . . . (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; influential.	Viscount Astor ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) Ivor Brown ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Odhams Press ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. Ainsworth ( <i>Ed.</i> ) W. R. Richardson ( <i>Ed.</i> ) H. Wilson Harris ( <i>Ed.</i> )
People (weekly on Sunday)	Independent.	
Reynolds (weekly)	Coöperative.	
Spectator (weekly)	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Chronicle and Sunday Referee (weekly)	Independent.	Allied Newspapers ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. W. Drawbell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Dispatch (weekly)	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Rothermere ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) Charles Eade ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Express (weekly)	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) J. R. Gordon ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Graphic (weekly)	Independent.	Allied Newspapers (Lord Kemsley) ( <i>Props.</i> ) R. Simpson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Mail (Glasgow) (weekly)	Conservative.	Lord Kemsley ( <i>Chairman</i> ) D. Sutherland ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Pictorial (weekly)	Independent.	Hugh Cudlipp ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Times (weekly)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Lord Kemsley ( <i>Controlling shareholder</i> ) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) ( <i>Prop.</i> ) W. W. Hadley ( <i>Ed.</i> ) J. E. McInnes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Times Weekly Edition	Independent; Conservative.	Royal Institute of International Affairs ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Bulletin of International News (fortnightly)	Independent; international affairs.	Hugh Latimer ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Contemporary Review (monthly)	Liberal.	Viscountess Milner ( <i>Prop.</i> ) W. Horsfall Carter ( <i>Ed.</i> )
National Review (monthly)	Imperialist; Conservative.	Trades Union Congress ( <i>Pub.</i> ) F. A. Voigt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fortnightly Review (monthly)	Independent.	
Labour (monthly)	Labor.	
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	
Onlooker (monthly)	Conservative.	Conservative Central Office ( <i>Pub.</i> )
United Empire (monthly)	Imperial.	Royal Empire Society ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Edward Salmon ( <i>Ed.</i> ) E. Hulton ( <i>Ed.</i> )
World Review (monthly)	Independent.	Royal Economic Society ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Lord Keynes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Economic Journal (quarterly)	Economic.	Leonard Woolf ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Political Quarterly	Progressive.	Sir John Murray ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	H. V. Hodson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	

## NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd.	Independent.	C. F. Crandall ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Herbert Bailey ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> ) Sir Wilfred King ( <i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i> ) Philip E. Burn ( <i>Ed.</i> ) E. W. Davies ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> ) H. Martin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	
Reuters, Ltd.	Independent.	Owned jointly by the Press Association and the Newspaper Proprietors Association. Ralph Deakin, W. R. Derwent, A. McLean Ewing, John R. Scott, H. N. Heywood and R. J. Frew ( <i>Dirs.</i> )

# NORTHERN IRELAND

Capital: Belfast

Area: 5,450 sq. miles

Population: 1,279,753 (1937 estimate)

*Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936

The Government of Northern Ireland was established in conformity with the provisions of the "Government of Ireland Act of 1920" (sometimes referred to as the Irish Home Rule Bill of 1920). This Act which was passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1920 grants certain powers to the Government of Northern Ireland. The powers granted by this Act are comparable to those of a State in the American Federal Union. The Government consists of a Governor, who represents the King, a Cabinet and a legislative branch consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons. The organization of the Government is almost identical to that of the Imperial Government in London.

In addition to the semi-independent status of the Government of Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland is represented in the United Kingdom Parliament in London by 13 elective members.

*Governor*

DUKE OF ABERCORN

Appointed in 1922

*Prime Minister*

SIR BASIL BROOKE

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*The Mayors of Belfast and Londonderry and 24 members elected by the House of Commons.*

Number of members . . . . . 26

### LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

*Last general election, February 9, 1938, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament.*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Unionists . . . . .	38
Nationalists . . . . .	5
Labour . . . . .	3
Independent Unionists . . . . .	2
Independent Nationalist . . . . .	1
Unofficial Unionist . . . . .	1
Vacancies (Nationalist) . . . . .	2

Total . . . . . 52

## THE CABINET

The composition of the cabinet is as follows: Sir Basil Brooke (Prime Minister), Major J. M. Sinclair (Finance), William Lowry (Home Affairs), William Grant (Labor), Robert Corkey (Education), Robert Moore (Agriculture), Sir W. B. Maginness (Commerce) and H. C. Midgley (Public Security).

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Belfast News-Letter . . .	Unionist.	Belfast News-Letter, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ), W. H. McKee ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Belfast Telegraph (evening) .	Unionist.	W. & G. Baird, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Robert M. Sayers ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Derry Standard (thrice weekly) (Londonderry)	Unionist.	Derry Standard, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Thomas Parke ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Irish News and Belfast Morn- ing News	Nationalist.	Irish News, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Robert Kirkwood ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Northern Whig and Belfast Post	Unionist.	Northern Whig, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Bruce Proudfoot ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard (Armagh)	Unionist.	Executors of late W. J. Greer ( <i>Props.</i> )

# GREECE\*

Capital: Athens

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 50,270 square miles

Population: 7,200,000 (1941 estimate)

## *Ruler*

KING GEORGE II

Born in 1890; succeeded to throne September 22, 1922  
On December 18, 1923, the King was obliged to leave Greece as  
the result of revolution, and a Republic was proclaimed on  
March 24, 1924. The Monarchy was reestablished on  
October 10, 1935, and confirmed by a plebiscite. The  
King returned to Greece and resumed his  
rule on November 25, 1935

## *Cabinet*

Formed in Athens on April 21, 1941, and  
reconstituted in London, on September 24, 1941

## *Premier*

E. J. TSOUDEROS

## PARLIAMENT

Abolished by Royal Decree of August 4, 1936

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the return of the King, Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections, held January 26, 1936, gave 143 seats to the Venizelists, 141 to the anti-Venizelist groups and 15 to the Communists. As neither major group was able to form a cabinet or to agree with its opponents on a coalition, the non-partisan cabinet of Premier Demerdjis was continued in office, with General John Metaxas as Secretary of War. Deaths followed in fairly rapid succession of the ex-Regent, General Kondylis, Mr. Venizelos, Premier Demerdjis, and the ex-Premier and Leader of the Populist Party, Mr. Tsaldaris. Gen. Metaxas was appointed Premier on April 13, 1936, the non-party cabinet continuing in office, and he secured authority from Parliament to govern by decree until October, 1936. Meanwhile, on August 4, 1936, Royal decrees were issued dissolving Parliament and suspending the constitutional rights of citizens. All laws have since been enacted by Royal decree. All political parties were abolished.

On October 28, 1940, General Metaxas rejected an Italian ultimatum, and Greece was invaded over the Albanian frontier. The Greek Army soon took the

\* Greece was invaded by Germany in April, 1941. The King removed his government to Crete on April 23, 1941, thence to Egypt and finally to Great Britain, where he arrived on September 22, 1941.

initiative and effectively repulsed the Italian attack, being in occupation of one-third of Albania when Germany invaded Greece over the Bulgarian frontier on April 6, 1941. M. Koryzis, who succeeded to the Premiership on the death of General Metaxas on January 29, 1941, rejected the German ultimatum. German mechanized divisions, advancing rapidly from the North, occupied Salonica on April 9, and in spite of determined and fierce resistance from Greek and British and Imperial Forces which had been landed in Greece, entered Athens on April 27. The King and the Greek Government — formed by M. Tsouderos on April 21st, 1941, after the death of M. Koryzis — escaped to Crete, where the Greek forces fought until the end of May, thence to Egypt, and finally proceeded via South Africa to Great Britain, arriving there on September 22, 1941.

The Greek Government has reorganized the Greek forces in the Middle East. Two Greek brigades, thirty-eight warships and four squadrons of the air force are fighting by the side of the Allies.

The Cabinet is composed as follows: Emmanuel Tsouderos (Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Byron Karapanayiotis (Minister of War), Sophocles Venizelos (Minister of Marine), Petros Voulgaris (Minister of Air), George Mantzavinos (Under Secretary for Finance), Stylianos Demetrakakis (Minister of Justice), Stavros Theofanides (Under Secretary for Shipping) and Emmanuel Sofoulis (Under Secretary for Public Assistance).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press is now under Axis domination. Doubtless many of the proprietors and editors listed below have been removed or have resigned.

There are a large number of underground newspapers which circulate widely in Greece.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis . . . . .	N. B. Botsis ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Athinaica Nea . . . . .	Dem. Lambrakis ( <i>Prop.</i> )
	Dem. Fteris ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Eleftheron Vima . . . . .	Dem. Lambrakis ( <i>Prop.</i> )
	G. Syriotis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ethnos (evening) . . . . .	C. N. Economides ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Hellenicon Mellon . . . . .	N. P. Eistratiou ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hestia (evening) . . . . .	A. and K. Kyrou ( <i>Props. and Eds.</i> )
Kathemerini . . . . .	G. A. Vlachos ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Messenger d'Athènes (in French) . . . . .	Jane Z. Stephanopoli ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Proia . . . . .	St. J. Pasmazoglou ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Typos (evening) . . . . .	N. Kraniotakis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vradini (evening) . . . . .	Leon Bortolis ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
	C. D. Frangopoulos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neologos (Patras) . . . . .	John Papandropoulos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Le Progrès (in French) (Salonica) . . . . .	S. E. Modiano ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Makedonia (Salonica) . . . . .	J. & G. Dellides ( <i>Props.</i> )
Phos (Salonica) . . . . .	D. Rizos ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Economikos Tachydromos . . . . .	Dem. Lambrakis ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(weekly)	Geo. Exindaris ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Economologos (weekly) . . . . .	M. Ailianos ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Neos Cosmos (weekly) . . . . .	A. Nicolopoulos ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Economica Nea (monthly) . . . . .	Theo. Rozos ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes . . . . .	B. Vekiarelis ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Editor's Union . . . . .	C. Moraitinis
Association des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Gabriel H. Bronnaire ( <i>Pres.</i> )

# GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala

Area: 45,452 square miles

Population: 3,283,209 (1940 census)

## President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal Progressive)

Assumed office February 14, 1931. On July 10, 1935, Constituent Assembly extended term until March 15, 1943, and on September 11, 1941, until March 15, 1949

## Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931; reorganized February 15, 1937

## PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: LUIS F. MENDIZÁBAL (Liberal Progressive)

Number of members . . . . . 79

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY:** A faction split off from the Liberals, but at present the predominant party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States and closer union of Central American States. In *domestic policy*, advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds and their expenditure on public improvements; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

*Leaders:* Rafael Ordóñez Solís, Carlos A. Recinos S., Carlos Estévez, Rafael Aldana E., José León Castañeda Ayala, Rafael Perdomo L., Luis F. Mendizábal, Cecilio H. Mayorga, Victor M. Mijangos, Mariano Batres Pineda, José María Moscoso E. and Fidencio Duque.

**LIBERAL PARTY:** In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reelection. Not active today.

**CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY:** Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries; non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church. Not active today.

## PRESS

Papers are published in the capital city and Quetzaltenango.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América . . . . .	Official gazette; founded 1880.	Government ( <i>Prop.</i> )
El Imparcial . . . . .	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova ( <i>Prop.</i> )
El Liberal-Progresista . . . . .	Liberal Progressive.	Ricardo Peralta ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nuestro Diario . . . . .	Semi-official.	F. Hernandez de León ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince  
Area: 10,204 square miles  
Population: 3,000,000 (1938 estimate)

## *President*

ELIE LESCOT

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and  
Deputies, on April 15, 1941, for five-year term  
Assumed office May 15, 1941

## *Cabinet*

Appointed May 15, 1941

## PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)	LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)
<i>Eleven Senators are elected: 4 for 6 years, 4 for 4 years, 3 for 2 years; 10 are appointed by the President.</i>	<i>Entire new Chamber elected on December 15, 1940, for four-year term.</i>
<i>President:</i> ALFRED NEMOURS	<i>President:</i> HUGHES BOURJOLLY
Number of members . . . . . 22*	Number of members . . . . . 37

\* Ex-President Vincent is ex-officio Senator for life.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

For several years there has been no cleavage in political life in Haiti along party lines as this term is understood elsewhere; in fact there are no parties denominated as such today, and consequently no party programs outside of the President's own program. Such division as there has been among political men has been along personal lines, and has not assumed any importance.

The members of the Cabinet, called Secretaries of State, are: Vély Thébaud (Interior, Justice and National Defense), Gerard Lescot (Foreign Affairs and Religion), Maurice Dartigue (Agriculture, Labor and Public Instruction), Abel Lacroix (Finance, Commerce and National Economy) and Théophile Richard (Public Works).

There are four Under Secretaries of State as follows: Gontran Rouzier (Interior), Jacques Antoine (Foreign Affairs), Pierre Chauvet (Finance and Commerce) and Alix Mathon (Presidency).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Haiti-Journal . . . . .	Independent; pro-Lescot.	Stenio Vincent ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Jean Fouchard ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Le Matin . . . . .	Conservative; pro-Lescot.	Clément Magloire ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Le Moniteur (bi-weekly) . . . . .	Official.	Félix Bayard ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
La Nation . . . . .	Independent; pro-Lescot.	Max Hudicourt ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Le Nouvelliste . . . . .	Pro-Lescot.	Ernest G. Chauvet ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
La Phalange . . . . .	Catholic organ.	Luc Grimard ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Le Soir . . . . .	Independent; pro-Lescot.	Gerard de Catalogne ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa  
Area: 44,275 square miles  
Population: 1,109,833 (1940 census)

## *President*

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933,  
for four-year term; in 1936 extended for a further six  
years and in 1939 until January 1, 1949

## *Cabinet*

Nationalist

Appointed February 1, 1933

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

*Election of October 11, 1942. Assumed office December 5, 1942, for term ending  
December 4, 1948*

*President:* DR. PLUTARCO MUÑOZ PINEDA

Number of members (all Nationalists) . . . . . 45

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new Constitution for Honduras was enacted by a Constitutional Assembly on March 28, 1936. It extended the term of office of the President and Vice-President of the Republic to January 1, 1943. The new Constitution established a six-year term for the President, Vice-President and all deputies in Congress. The members of the Constitutional Assembly, who were practically all deputies, were continued in office by an article of that document up to December 4, 1942. In December, 1939, Congress approved a constitutional amendment extending the term of the President and Vice-President to January 1, 1949.

**NATIONALIST PARTY** (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members. It is pursuing a program of development in the agricultural, industrial and economic fields, and in the furtherance of public education.

*Leaders:* Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Dr. Silverio Lainez (Minister of Foreign Relations and Development, Agriculture and Labor), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of the Interior) and Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War).

**LIBERAL PARTY** ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition.

*Leaders:* Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Ing. Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Meza Cáliz (formerly President of Parliament) and Dr. Salvador Corleto (formerly Minister of Education).

## HONDURAS

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Cronista . . . . .	Independent.	Manuel Calderón ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
La Epoca . . . . .	Nationalist.	Fernando Zepeda Durón ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gaceta . . . . .	Official organ.	The Government ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Revista Tegucigalpa . . . .	Independent.	Alejandro Castro h., Jr. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
El Diario Commercial . . . .	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras ( <i>Prop.</i> )
El Norte . . . . .	Independent.	Vidal Mejía ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(San Pedro Sula)		

## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Fernando Zepeda Durón ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Asociación Nacional de Cronistas	Independent.	Jorge Fidel Durón ( <i>Pres.</i> )

# HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest

Area: 35,875 square miles (1939 estimate, excluding territories annexed since that date)

Population: 9,106,252 (1939 estimate, excluding populations annexed since that date)

(In January, 1941, Hungary claimed an area of 61,728 sq. mi. and a population of 13,643,000)

## Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

## Cabinet

Party of Hungarian Life

## Premier

NICHOLAS KALLAY

Appointed March 7, 1942

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

Constituted January, 1927 (partly reconstituted after terms of five years)

Speaker: COUNT BARTHOLOMEW SZÉCHÉNYI

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of elected and appointed groups, such as: elected by counties and cities of the territory based on the treaty of Trianon, 76; elected by families with hereditary rights, of this same territory, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, of this same territory, 38; members by virtue of public office or rank, 11; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine, 3; church dignitaries and members appointed by the Regent, including representatives of the retrieved Upper Hungarian, Subcarpathian, and Transylvanian territories, 95; vacancies 17; total 278.

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

Election of May, 1939 (for five years)

Speaker: ANDREW TASNÁDY-NAGY  
(Party of Hungarian Life)

Parties	Representation
Party of Hungarian Life . . . . .	185
Arrowcross Party . . . . .	42
Transylvania Party . . . . .	41
Rejuvenation Party . . . . .	20
Independent Agrarian Party . . . . .	13
United Christian Party . . . . .	7
Group of Subcarpathian members	7
Social Democratic . . . . .	5
Liberal Opposition . . . . .	5
Right Opposition . . . . .	2
People's Party . . . . .	1
Independents . . . . .	5
Total . . . . .	333

Note: The government bloc in the Chamber includes: Hungarian Life — 185, Transylvanian Party — 41, Subcarpathian members — 7, United Christian — 7, total — 240. The Opposition of the Radical Right includes: Arrowcross — 42, Rejuvenation Party — 20, Right Opposition — 2, People's Party — 1, total — 65; the Opposition of the Left includes: Social Democratic — 5, Liberal — 5, total — 10; Moderate Opposition: Independent Agrarians — 13, Independents — 5, total — 18.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**PARTY OF HUNGARIAN LIFE:** Successor of United Party and of National Union Party; comprises small landowners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Party; represents interest of all classes of society characterized by Christian national convictions. Favors social progress and agrarian reform aiming at multiplying independent small proprietors and, as a transitory state, of leaseholders. Intends gradual absorption of estates over 700 acres by laying claim on the surplus. Is eliminating Jewish elements in economic life, in the press, film and theatre. After democratic reestablishment of the Upper House of the Parliament the party introduced secret ballot which was formerly the rule only in towns; favors social reform of workers' life, aid to farmers' cooperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education and consolidation of the country on conservative evolutionary lines tending towards a corporative system. Follows a *foreign policy* based on cooperation with Germany.

**Leaders:** Béla Lukacs (President of Party), Nicholas Kállay (Premier), Francis Keresztes-Fischer (Minister of Interior), Joseph Varga (Minister of Industry and of Commerce), Eugene Szinyei-Merse (Minister of Education), Andrew Tasnády-Nagy (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Lewis Reményi-Schneller (Minister of Finance), General William Nagy (Minister of National Defense), Louis Szász (Minister for Supplies), Jeno von Ghyczy (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and László Radocsay (Minister of Justice).

**TRANSYLVANIA PARTY:** Represents the Transylvania territory retrieved by Hungary from Rumania by the arbitration decision of August 30, 1940; its members were selected from among the local leaders of the former Hungarian minority in Rumania by the government, in such way as to represent the various strata of the population and the different professions.

**Leaders:** Count George Bethlen (formerly leader of the Hungarian minority in Rumania) and Baron Daniel Bánffy (Minister of Agriculture).

**ARROWCROSS PARTY:** Bloc evolved by the merger of various factions standing on the basis of national socialism. Its program professes to be an adaptation of the national socialist principles to the Hungarian character and conditions; in *foreign policy* it aims at a Greater Hungary evolved on a federal basis, a wide autonomy to be granted to any nationality in the present territory of the country or in other former Hungarian territory joining voluntarily.

**Leader:** Francis Szálasi.

**REJUVENATION PARTY:** Evolved from radical dissenters of the Party of Hungarian Life and of the former Upper Hungarian Party merged with the former. Its program, political, social, economic, advocates reforms more radical than those contemplated by the Hungarian Life Party; leaning towards national socialism and occasional cooperation with the Arrowcross Party. In *foreign policy* advocates full cooperation with the Germans.

**Leaders:** Béla Imrédy and Andrew Jaross.

**SUBCARPATHIAN GROUP:** Represents the Subcarpathian territory annexed by Hungary in March, 1939, its members being selected from among local Hungarian and Ruthenian leaders by the government.

**Leader:** Andrew Brody.

**INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN PARTY:** Represents middle class and small landowners made up to some extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the previous government's agrarian policy.

Advocates national agrarian democracy and simplification of administration. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy.

*Leader:* Tibor Eckhardt (now in the United States).

**UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY:** Until 1937 known as the Christian Social Economic Party. Has a general program similar to Catholic clericals with legitimist leanings: supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party and the Christian Social Party, followed in 1937 by the adhesion of Monsignor Griger's group and of various non-partisan members.

*Leader:* Count John Zichy.

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d International. Advocated a conciliatory *foreign policy* and compromise agreements with the neighboring "Succession States."

*Leader:* Charles Peyer.

**LIBERAL OPPOSITION:** Represented mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.

*Leader:* Dr. Charles Rassay.

**LEGITIMISTS:** Advocacy of restoration of Habsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. The group is not a formal party.

*Leader:* Count Anthony Sigray.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esti Ujság . . . . .	Pro-Government.	John Makkai ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pest . . . . .	Pro-Government.	Akos Bakos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Esti Kurir . . . . .	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Friss Ujság . . . . .	Liberal.	Stephen Geréb ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Függetlenség . . . . .	Pro-Government.	Dr. Michael Kolosváry-Borcsa ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kis Ujság . . . . .	Independent; popular.	Stephen Barankovics ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Magyarország . . . . .	Semi-official.	Paul Szvatko ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Magyar Nemzet . . . . .	Opposition; Christian conservative; Legitimist.	Gyula Hegedüs ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Magyarság . . . . .	National Socialist.	Dr. Kálmán R. Rátkay ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nemzeti Ujság . . . . .	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Népszava . . . . .	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes.	John Esztergályos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutsche Zeitung . . . . .	Official organ of German ethnic group in Hungary; National Socialist.	Dr. George Goldschmidt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
8 Órai Ujság . . . . .	Opposition; conservative.	Count András Bethlen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pester Lloyd . . . . .	Pro-Government; liberal; in German.	George Ottlik ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pesti Hírlap . . . . .	Liberal; independent.	Dr. Eugene Benda ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Uj Magyarság . . . . .	Pro-Government; anti-Semitic.	Dr. Stephen Milotay ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Uj Nemzedék . . . . .	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic.	Desider Saly ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ujság . . . . .	Legitimist; liberal.	Lajos Pánczél ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Köztelek (weekly) . . . . .	Agricultural and financial.	Imre Rothmeyer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nemzeti Figyelő (weekly) . . . . .	Pro-Government.	Joseph Szörtsey ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Budapesti Szemle (monthly) . . . . .	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Magyar Szemle (monthly) . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Count Stephen Bethlen ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Magyar Külpolitika . . .	Foreign affairs; political, and economic.	Dr. Erwin Szerelemhegyi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie . (monthly)	Political, economic, literary; in French.	George Ottlik ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Hungarian Quarterly . . . (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary; in English.	George Ottlik ( <i>Dir.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda . .	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
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# ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík  
Area: 39,709 square miles  
Population: 123,979 (1942 census)

## Regent \*

SVEINN BJÖRNSSON

Elected June 17th, 1941; reelected May 12, 1942,  
and March 17, 1943, for one-year term

## Cabinet

Non-partisan

Appointed December, 1942

## Premier

BJÖRN THÓRDARSON

## PARLIAMENT (Althing)

*President of the United Althing:* GISLI SVEINSSON (Independence)

UPPER CHAMBER  
(Efri deild)

*Election of October, 1942*

*Speaker:* STEINGRÍMUR ADALSTEINSSON (Socialist-Communist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative . . . . .	7
Progressive . . . . .	5
Socialist-Communist . . . . .	3
Social Democrat . . . . .	2

Total . . . . . 17

LOWER CHAMBER  
(Nedri deild)

*Election of October, 1942*

*Speaker:* JÖRUNDUR BRYNJOLFFSSON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative . . . . .	13
Progressive . . . . .	10
Socialist-Communist . . . . .	7
Social Democrat . . . . .	5

Total . . . . . 35

\* German troops occupied Denmark in April, 1940 and all communication with Iceland was stopped; hence the King was unable to exercise his constitutional prerogative there. Because of this, the Althing by an act of April 10, 1940, authorized the Cabinet to exercise *ad interim* the royal prerogative and to direct the foreign affairs of the country entirely independent of Denmark. May 10, 1940, Iceland was occupied by British troops. On that occasion, the British Government declared that the Government of Iceland and its foreign representation would not be interfered with and the country would be evacuated as soon as peace was established. By three resolutions passed by the Althing, May 17, 1941, the political union with Denmark was *de facto* dissolved. Accordingly, the office of a Regent was established by a law of June 16, 1941; he is vested with the power formerly possessed by the King and is elected by the Althing for a one-year term until definitive decision is taken as to the form of government. Under an agreement between the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Iceland (afterwards ratified by the Althing), the country was occupied July 7, 1941, by United States troops in addition to the British troops already there; the latter, however, were to be gradually withdrawn. The United States Government promised to give the country adequate military protection for the duration of the war and not to interfere in the internal affairs of the country; the troops are to be withdrawn at the end of the war, and recognition of the full independence of the country given.

The Cabinet includes: Björn Thórdarson (Prime Minister), Björn Olafsson (Minister of Finance), Einar Arnorsson (Minister of Justice) and Vilhjalmur Thor (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

### PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**PROGRESSIVE PARTY:** Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

*Leaders:* Hermann Jónasson (formerly Premier), Eysteinn Jónsson (formerly Minister of Commerce) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education).

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and severing the political union with Denmark. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources. It represents the large commercial interests and the fishing interests.

*Leaders:* Ólafur Thors (formerly Premier), Jakob Möller (formerly Minister of Finance) and Magnús Jónsson (formerly Minister of Education).

**SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY:** Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.

*Leaders:* Haraldur Gudmundsson (formerly President of Parliament), Ásgeir Ásgeirsson (M.P., former Premier) and Stefán Jóh. Stefánsson (formerly Minister of Social Affairs).

**SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST PARTY:** Advocates advanced socialism.

*Leaders:* Einar Olgeirsson and Brynjólfur Bjarnason (Members of Parliament).

### PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýdubladid . . . . .	Social Democrat.	Stefán Pétursson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Morgunbladid . . . . .	Conservative.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Thjóðviljinn . . . . .	Socialist-Communist.	Sigurður Gudmundsson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vísir . . . . .	Conservative.	Kristján Gudlaugsson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tíminn (tri-weekly) . . . . .	Progressive.	Thórarinn Thórarinnsson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Isafold-Vörður (weekly) . . . . .	Conservative.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Frjáls verzlun (monthly) . . . . .	Trade journal.	Reykjavík Business Men's Association ( <i>Prop.</i> )

# INDIA

Capital: New Delhi

Area: 1,575,187 square miles (British India — 862,679; Indian States — 712,508)

Population: 388,800,000 (1941 Census)

## *Sovereign*

H. M. KING GEORGE VI, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between  
the Indian States and British India)

## *Viceroy and Governor-General*

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT WAVELL

Assumed office on October 20, 1943

## *British India: Governor-General's Executive Council*

The Governor-General's Council in July, 1941 was expanded from seven to twelve Executive Members, and in July, 1942 was further expanded to fifteen Members. At present there are fourteen Members, holding the following portfolios: War (the Commander-in-Chief); Defense; Education, Health and Lands; War Transport; Posts and Air; Supply; Law; Home Department; Information and Broadcasting; Commerce; Labour; Finance; Indians Overseas Department; and Food. Indians on the Council now outnumber Europeans 10 to 4. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolios of the External Affairs and Political Departments, the latter in his capacity as Crown Representative and not as head of the Executive Council. Appointments are made by the Crown; members appointed from the Services must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but, as for the Governor-General himself, custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

The Viceroy presides over the Council and is bound by its advice. He can, however, overrule it if its advice conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the present Assembly these duties are discharged by the Information member, Sir Suttan Ahmed.

## PARLIAMENT\*

### (Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER (Council of State) <i>Five-year term</i>		LOWER CHAMBER (Legislative Assembly) <i>Three-year term</i>	
President: SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY (Nominated by Governor-General)		President: SIR ABDUR RAHIM	
Elected . . . . .	34	Elected . . . . .	102†
Nominated. . . . .	26	Nominated . . . . .	39
(Officials — 11, others — 15)		(Officials — 22, others — 17)	
Total . . . . .		Total. . . . .	
60		141	

\* The Government of India Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1935, sets up a New Constitution on the basis of an All-India Federation to be introduced from a date not yet fixed and necessitating the ultimate reconstruction of the Central Legislature.

† In the election of 1937 the Congress Party and smaller supporting groups won 56 seats. The balance of power was held by the Muslim League led by M. A. Jinnah.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

There are three main political parties organized on an all-India basis, besides the European group which is organized through the European Association with its branches throughout India.

The first is the Congress Party, predominantly Hindu though including in its ranks members of other communities, with an ambitious economic and social program. The party demands immediate and complete independence for India.

The second party is the Muslim League, which represents a large proportion of political Muslims. It similarly demands immediate transference of power, subject to the safeguarding of Muslim rights, on the full protection of which it insists. It demands the partition of India and the creation of a Muslim State, Pakistan, in those Provinces where there is a Muslim majority.

The third party is the Hindu Mahasabha, composed mainly of orthodox Hindus. It supports the demand for immediate transference of power, but is opposed to any partitioning of India or the safeguarding of Muslim rights at the expense of the Hindus.

**CONGRESS. Leaders:** Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (President), Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

**MUSLIM LEAGUE. Leader and President:** M. A. Jinnah.

**HINDU MAHASABHA. Leaders:** Dr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee (President) and Dr. B. S. Moonje.

**EUROPEANS. Leaders:** Sir John Richardson and L. C. Buss.

The National Liberal Federation has been growing numerically weaker in late years, but moderation in politics still extends over a considerable field outside its ranks. Leading Liberals are Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Dr. M. R. Jayakar.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The Government of India Act, 1935, established provincial autonomy in the 11 Provinces of British India beginning April 1, 1937. The Legislatures consist of a Legislative Assembly (or Lower House) in each Province and a Legislative Council (or Upper House) in 6 Provinces. The names of the Chief

Ministers and the parties in control of the Governments in the Provinces where parliamentary government under the Act persists are:

### *ASSAM*

Prime Minister: SIR MOHAMMED SAADULLAH

The Government is a coalition of Muslim League and Independents.

### *BENGAL*

Prime Minister: SIR KHWAJA NAZIMUDDIN

The Government is a coalition of Muslim League and Independent Hindus.

### *NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE*

Prime Minister: SARDAR AURANGZEB KHAN

Muslim League and Sikh coalition.

### *PUNJAB*

Prime Minister: MAJOR MALIK KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA

The Government is a coalition of Unionists, Khalsa National and National Progressive Parties.

### *SIND*

Prime Minister: SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH

The Government is a coalition of Muslim League and Hindu Independents.

### *ORISSA*

Prime Minister: RAJA OF PARKLAKIMED

The Government is a coalition of Hindu and Muslim Independents.

In the other Provinces (Bihar, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Madras, and the United Provinces) the Congress Ministries resigned in October, 1939 in obedience to a resolution of the Congress Party Working Committee. This resolution was passed on the ground that the Viceroy's statement in answer to the Congress Party's invitation for a clear declaration of British war aims, particularly in their application to India, was "unsatisfactory."

In these provinces, therefore, the administration is conducted under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, by the Governors, assisted by advisers chosen from the Civil Service. The Governors are:

Bihar: SIR THOMAS RUTHERFORD

Bombay: SIR DAVID COLVILLE

Central Provinces: SIR HENRY TWYNAM

Madras: SIR ARTHUR HOPE

United Provinces: SIR MAURICE HALLETT

### *INDIAN STATES*

The Indian States vary enormously in size and population. The most populous is Hyderabad State, with over 16,000,000 inhabitants; Kashmir State is a little larger in area but has only 4,000,000 inhabitants. At the other extreme are small States in Western India with only a few hundred inhabitants each. Government is by the personal rule of the Princes usually exercised by Executive Councils responsible to them alone. A number of States have representative institutions with more or less limited powers; these cannot, of course, compel the governments to resign but influence them by speeches, resolutions and votes. Cochin State, however, has a Minister chosen by the elected members of the Legislature from among themselves; he is responsible for his actions to the Legislature.

The Indian States as a body have a consultative institution of their own, the Chamber of Princes, which meets at New Delhi. Its functions are recommendatory and concern the Princes' rights.

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader . . . . . (Allahabad)	Liberal; nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Bombay Chronicle . . . . (Bombay)	Congress.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) S. A. Brelvi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening News of India . . (Bombay)	Evening edition of "Times of India."	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Francis Low ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Times of India . . . . . (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Francis Low ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Advance . . . . . (Calcutta)	Pro-Congress.	Deshbandhu Publ. Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. J. Ghose ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Amrita Bazar Patrika . . . (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Pro-Congress.	"A.B.P." Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Tushar Kanti Ghose ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hindusthan Standard . . . (Calcutta)	Pro-Congress.	Ananda Bazar Patrika ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Hem Chandar Nag ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Star of India . . . . . (Calcutta)	Muslim League.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Statesman . . . . . (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Progressive British opinion; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	The Statesman Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) I. M. Stephens ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dawn . . . . . (Delhi)	New Muslim organ.	Pothan Joseph ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hindustan Times . . . . . (Delhi)	Pro-Congress.	G. D. Birla & others ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Devadas Gandhi ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Vanguard . . . . . (Delhi)	Radical Democratic Party.	M. N. Roy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sind Observer . . . . . (Karachi)	Pro-Congress.	Katauroja Punniiah ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Civil and Military Gazette . (Lahore)	British.	F. W. Bustin ( <i>Actg. Ed.</i> )
Tribune . . . . . (Lahore)	Nationalist.	Kali Nath Ray ( <i>Ed.</i> )
National Herald . . . . . (Lucknow)	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's paper.	K. Rama Rao ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pioneer . . . . . (Lucknow)	Representing landed interests.	The Pioneer, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) H. E. B. Catley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hindu . . . . . (Madras)	Pro-Congress; inclines toward moderation.	K. Gopalan ( <i>Prop.</i> ) K. Srinivasan ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Mail . . . . . (Madras)	Represents English opinion.	A. A. Hayles ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Capital (Weekly) . . . . . (Calcutta)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) G. W. Tyson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Modern Review (Monthly) . (Calcutta)	Nationalist; illustrated.	
Indian Review (Monthly) . (Madras)	Moderate nationalist; literary.	G. A. Natesan ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Hindustan Review (Monthly) (Patna)	Advanced Liberal.	S. Sinha ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )

### NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press of India . . (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
United Press of India . . . (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	B. Sen Gupta ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva

Temporary Working Center: Montreal, Canada

Founded in 1919

The International Labor Organization was instituted by the Peace Conference of Paris (1919). It is an official association of States which seeks by international action the improvement of the conditions of labor, the raising of living standards and the furtherance of economic and social stability. The United States of America became a Member of the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934.

The International Labor Organization consists of (a) a general Conference of the Members; (b) an International Labor Office and (c) a Governing Body of the International Labor Office.

The International Labor Conference meets normally at least once a year and each State is entitled to send four delegates, two of whom represent the Government, while the other two represent the employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The decisions of the Conference usually take the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and are submitted to the competent authority in each country by the Government with a view to ratification or other action. Sixty-seven Conventions have been adopted, of which 884 ratifications by the various States Members have been registered. Sixty-six Recommendations have been adopted.

The International Labor Office is headed by a Director under the control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and the Conference, the Office conducts research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems, collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, while 8 represent the employers and 8 the workers. The Governing Body usually meets four times a year, and the term of office of the members is three years. The latter are elected by the Conference, with the exception that the eight States of chief industrial importance are always entitled to appoint Government members. Special provision is made to ensure adequate representation of non-European States.

The Governing Body has delegated to an Emergency Committee (selected from among its members) responsibility for assuring the continuation of the work of the Organization in case wartime conditions prevent the larger body from holding regular meetings.

The activities of the International Labor Organization have been altered to meet war conditions. For the first eight months of the war the Office continued to function in Geneva rendering service to both belligerent and neutral countries. By July, 1940 disruption of European communications and difficulties in holding further meetings in Switzerland necessitated the establishment of a working center elsewhere. With the agreement of the Canadian Government and on the invitation of McGill University part of the staff was temporarily transferred to Montreal. At the same time the network of Branch Offices and national Correspondents in different Member countries has been strengthened so as to permit the maximum service possible in spite of a reduction in the central Office caused by diminished wartime income.

The Governing Body held its 90th Session in October, 1941 in New York City; this meeting was the first that it had been possible to convene since February, 1940. The Governing Body took a number of administrative decisions of considerable importance. Mr. John G. Winant having resigned as Director in February, 1941 to become American Ambassador to Great Britain, the Governing Body confirmed Mr. Edward J. Phelan as Acting Director, expressing its "high appreciation" of his services; it named a new Emergency Committee with a composition designed to make possible the holding of meetings on either side of the Atlantic; and established the program of work of the Organization as a whole.

Although it was not possible to hold the regular sessions of the International Labor Conference either in 1940 or 1941, a special Conference of the I.L.O. met in New York from October 27 to November 5, 1941, and closed its sessions with a meeting at the White House on November 6. Two hundred and eleven persons including 19 Cabinet Ministers, coming from all the continents and representing 35 different nations, took part in the meeting. Following a full debate based on a report "The I.L.O. and Reconstruction" presented by the Acting Director, and a series of documentary analyses concerned with "Methods of Collaboration between the Public Authorities, Employers' and Workers' Organizations" and "Wartime Developments in Government, Employer and Worker Collaboration," the Conference adopted a number of resolutions making clear the concrete purpose of the meeting and outlining the future program of Work for the Organization as a whole, more especially in connection with post-war reconstruction.

The work of the International Labor Organization in 1943 continued to be directed towards putting into effect the enlarged mandate confided to it by the 1941 New York Conference. Integrated in its program have been its normal constitutional activities, its work on wartime problems and its study of post-war questions. Its activities have included the holding of meetings on particular subjects; the furnishing of advice to a number of governments in connection with the development of social insurance legislation, housing policy, labor relations, improvement and standardization of labor statistics, development of labor supply policy, and the formulation of national reconstruction programs; and the publication of a series of research studies, as well as a full series of periodical and special publications.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

##### *Acting Director*

EDWARD J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed Deputy Director June, 1938  
Appointed Acting Director November, 1941

##### *Assistant Directors*

LINDSAY ROGERS (U.S.A.). Appointed February, 1942  
OSWALD STEIN (Czechoslovakia). Appointed September, 1942

# IRAN (PERSIA)

Capital: Tehran

Area: 628,000 square miles

Population: 12,000,000 (estimate)

## *Ruler*

MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI

Born December 26, 1919

Assumed the throne on the abdication of his father

Reza Shah Pahlevi on September 17, 1941

## *Cabinet*

Appointed February 15, 1943

## *Premier*

ALI SOHEILY

## PARLIAMENT

(Majlis)

*Election of 1941 (for two years)*

*Speaker:* HASSAN ESFANDIARY

Number of Members . . . . . 136

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in the American sense do not as yet exist in Persia. However, many political groups called political parties have come into existence since the abdication of the former Shah Pahlevi, in 1941, and the advent of his son to the throne of Iran.

## PRESS

Since the change of régime in Iran in September, 1941 a large number of new newspapers have been appearing and disappearing. Under martial law which has been in force since that time, newspapers have been subject to suppression for printing articles considered harmful or objectionable. The following four newspapers are the most important and have managed to appear almost continuously during the period since martial law has been in force.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelâat . . . . .	Founded 1925.	Abbas Mass'oudi ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Iran . . . . .	Founded 1921.	Z. Rahnama ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Kushesh . . . . .	Founded 1923.	S. Safavi ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Le Journal de Tehran . . . .	In French.	Djevad Mass'oudi ( <i>Prop.</i> )

# IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad  
Area: 143,000 square miles  
Population: 4,500,000 (1939 estimate)

## *Ruler*

KING FEISAL II

Born May 2, 1935; ascended throne April 4, 1939

## *Regent*

CROWN PRINCE ABDUL ILLAH

## *Cabinet*

Appointed December 25, 1943

## *Premier*

GENERAL NURI PASHA ES-SAID

## PARLIAMENT

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was proclaimed an independent kingdom on August 23, 1921, when Feisal I was crowned king. Great Britain recognized the kingdom by the treaty of October 10, 1922, and assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 30, 1930, between Great Britain and Iraq, the mandate was abolished and Iraq was admitted as a sovereign state to membership in the League of Nations on October 3, 1932.

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1925. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy, with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate of 20 members, nominated by the King, and an elected Chamber of 115 deputies. On April 4, 1941, Rashid Ali al-Gailani established a pro-Nazi government by a *coup d'état*. The Regent fled, but he returned at the end of May with British help. Iraq declared war on the three major Axis Powers on January 17, 1943, and declared its adherence to the United Nations Declaration at the same time.

## PARTY PROGRAMS

No definite parties with stable organizations exist in Iraq. It has been the declared policy of the present government to re-introduce a party system after making changes in the Constitution and Electoral Law. The death of King Ghazi in 1939, and the outbreak of war in Europe have delayed these reforms.

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation, etc.</i>
Al-Akhbar . . . . .	Pro-Government.
Sawt Al-Ahali . . . . .	Independent, Leftist.
Al Shahab . . . . .	Pro-Government.
Al-Rai'yal-Am . . . . .	Pro-Government.
Al-Iraq . . . . .	Pro-Government.
Az-Zaman . . . . .	Pro-Government.
Iraq Times . . . . .	Independent; in English and Arabic.

# ITALY

Capital: Rome \*

Area: 119,764 square miles

Population: 45,416,000 (1942 estimate)

## *Ruler*

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III

Born in 1869; ascended throne July 29, 1900

## *Cabinet*

Appointed July 26, 1943

## *Premier*

MARSHAL PIETRO BAGDOLIO

On July 25, 1943, the resignation of Benito Mussolini as head of the Italian government was announced from Rome. On July 26, Marshal Pietro Bagdolio formed a new government. By decrees dated July 28, this interim government announced the dissolution of the Fascist Party and the abolition of special Fascist tribunals for the defense of the State. The Law of December 9, 1928, which provided for the creation of the Fascist Grand Council, was decreed unconstitutional and a ban was placed on all political parties.

On September 3, 1943, the date of the invasion of the Italian mainland by Allied forces, a secret military armistice was negotiated between General Dwight D. Eisenhower, as Commander-in-Chief of these forces, and Premier Bagdolio. The unconditional surrender by the Italian government was formally announced in a proclamation by General Eisenhower dated September 8.

The Bagdolio government declared war on Germany on October 13 and by decree on November 30 deprived the Italian king of his titles as King of Albania and Emperor of Ethiopia. As a result of decisions taken at the Moscow Conference, the activities of the present Italian government are being supervised by the Allied Advisory Council for Italy composed of representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the French Committee of National Liberation. On November 10, General Eisenhower announced that an Allied Control Commission had been formed to replace the Allied Military Commission formed on September 3. The new organization was charged with "the duty of carrying out the terms of the armistice and of aligning Italian economy in complete support of the United Nations' fight against Germany".

The Bagdolio cabinet, which has undergone several changes since July 26, at present consists of: Marshal Pietro Bagdolio (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Admiral Raffaele De Courten (Minister of the Navy), General Renato Sandelli (Minister of Aviation), Guido Pazzi (Minister of Information), and the following undersecretaries: Tomaso Siciliani (Agriculture), Giovanni Fuomo (Education), Guido Jung (Finance), Vito Reali (Interior), Giuseppe De Santis (Justice), Epicarmo Corbino (Industry), Admiral Pietro Barone (Merchant Marine), Mario Fano (Post Office and Telegraph), Raffaele De Caro (Public Works), General Giovanni Di Raimondo (Railways), General Taddeo Orlando (War), and General Giovanni Messe (Chief of Staff).

\* A temporary Seat of Government has been established somewhere in southern Italy.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

Although all political parties are under an official ban, this ruling has not been effectively enforced. In that part of Italy under Allied control an Italian National Liberation Committee has appeared under the presidency of Vincenzo Arangio-Ruiz. This organization includes representatives from all six of the leading political parties: Action, Democratic Christian, Communist, Democratic Labor, Liberal, and Socialist.

## THE FASCIST PARTY AND GOVERNMENT

After Mussolini's fall from power in July, 1943 and his subsequent imprisonment, he was rescued by German forces on September 12, and brought to Germany. On September 15, a German broadcast announced a number of decrees said to have been signed by Mussolini by virtue of which he reasserted his leadership of Fascism in Italy and ordered the name of the Fascist National Party changed to that of the Republican Fascist Party.

On September 23, another German broadcast stated that a new Italian government had been formed, with a temporary location in southern Germany. The cabinet is said to be headed by Mussolini as Premier and Foreign Minister and to include: Marshal Rodolfo Graziani (Minister of Defence), Dr. Edoardo Moroni (Minister of Agriculture), Domenico Arcidiacono (Minister of Communications), Angelo Pardi (Minister of Corporative Economy), Carlo Biggini (Minister of Education), Gianpietro Domenico Pellegrini (Minister of Finance), Guido Buffarini-Guidi (Minister of the Interior), Fernando Mezzasoma (Minister of Popular Culture), Giuseppe Peverelli (Minister of Public Works), Piero Pisenti (Minister of Justice), A. Liverani (Minister of Communications), Lieutenant Colonel Carlo Botto (Under-Secretary for Air), Commander Ferruccio Ferreni (Under-Secretary of the Navy), and Francesco Maria Barracu (Under-Secretary to the Premier).

## PRESS

Papers published in that part of Italy still under German military occupation are under German direction and control. An active underground press is known to be in existence in this area. In the area under Allied control, several papers have been given permission to publish. The following list was compiled prior to Mussolini's fall from power.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Rome.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia . . . . .	Virginio Gayda ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lavoro Fascista . . . . .	Luigi Fontanelli ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Messaggero . . . . .	G. Buoninsegni ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Piccolo . . . . .	
Popolo di Roma . . . . .	Guido Baroni ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tevere . . . . .	T. Interlandi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale . . . . .	Umberto Guglielmotti ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari) . . . . .	Raffaele Gorgoux ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Avvenire d'Italia (Bologna) . . . . .	A. Manzini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Resto del Carlino (Bologna) . . . . .	G. B. Sangiorgi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Regime Fascista (Cremona) . . . . .	Roberto Farinacci ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Nazione (Florence) . . . . .	M. Maffi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Giornale di Genova (Genoa) . . . . .	Giorgio Pini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Lavoro (Genoa) . . . . .	Ludovico Calda ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Telegrafo (Leghorn) . . . . .	Giovanni Ansaldo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ambrosiano (Milan) . . . . .	Giulio Benedetti ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Corriere della Sera (Milan) . . . . .	Crespi Bros. ( <i>Props.</i> )
	Aldo Borelli ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Popolo d'Italia (Milan) . . . . .	Founded by Benito Mussolini
	Vito Mussolini ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sera (Milan) . . . . .	Gastone Gorrieri ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sole (Milan) . . . . .	Achille Bersellini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mattino (Naples) . . . . .	Vico Pellizzari ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Roma (Naples) . . . . .	Carlo Nazzaro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Piccolo (Trieste) . . . . .	Rino Alessi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste) . . . . .	Michele Risolo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin) . . . . .	E. Bertuetti ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Stampa (Turin) . . . . .	Senator Agnelli ( <i>Prop.</i> ) A. Signoretti ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Echi e Commenti (weekly) . . . . .	Political.	Alberto de Marinis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Illustrazione Italiana . . . . . (Milan) (weekly)		Enrico Cavacchioli ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Voce d'Italia . . . . . (weekly)	Weekly edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i> .	Virginio Gayda ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Meridiano di Roma . . . . . (weekly)	Political and literary.	P. M. Bardi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Relazioni Internazionali . . . . . (weekly)	International affairs.	Vittorio Verale ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Difesa della Razza . . . . . (semi-monthly)	Supports new Fascist race theories; anti-Semitic.	Telesio Interlandi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nuova-Antologia . . . . . (semi-monthly)	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bibliografia Fascista . . . . . (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Economia . . . . . (monthly)	Economic and sociological.	L. Livi, E. Casalini, G. Arias and V. Fresco ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Gerarchia (monthly) . . . . .	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini ( <i>Founder</i> ) Vito Mussolini ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Marco Pomilio ( <i>Ed.</i> )
L'Azione Coloniale (weekly) . . . . .	Colonial politics.	Francesco Coppola ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Politica (monthly) . . . . .	Political.	Tomaso Sillani ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rassegna Italiana (monthly) . . . . .	Political and literary.	Giuseppe Bianchini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rivista Bancaria (monthly) . . . . .	Financial and economic.	

## NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani . . . . .	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Agenzia Roma . . . . .	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Agenzia Volta . . . . .	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,662 square miles (including Korea, Formosa and Karafuto)

Population: Japan proper, 73,114,308 (1940 census); Korea, Formosa, Karafuto, Kwangtung

Territory and Mandated Islands, 32,111,793 (1940 census)

## *Ruler*

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926

## *Cabinet*

National

Appointed October 18, 1941

## *Premier*

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO

## PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Peers)

(Kizoku-in)

### LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

(Shugi-in)

*Members for life — about 190; elected from and  
by special groups for seven years — 220*

*Election of April 30, 1942 (for four years)*

*President:* COUNT YORINAGA MAT-  
SUDAIRA

*Speaker:* TADAHIKO OKADA

Number of members . . . . . 410    Number of members . . . . . 466

## THE NEW STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Although none of the already existent organs of constitutional government have been abolished, a revolutionary change in the operation and direction of governmental activities in Japan has taken place under an extra constitutional system known as the "new structure" which emerged during the last half of 1940 under the leadership of Prince Fumimaro Konoye. The plan of the new structure was formulated by a committee appointed by Premier Prince Konoye and it envisages the establishment, through government impetus, of a totalitarian corporative state which will function alongside the framework of the old constitutional system.

It is still too early to discern clearly the ultimate form and applications of the new system. It is notable, nevertheless, in estimating the strength and vitality of the movement, to observe that one by one all the political parties, some of which had been in existence for half a century, have been voluntarily dissolved to clear the ground for the new structure. Impressive also is the response of the leading industries in approving a "Plan for a New Economic System for the People" and a "Plan of an All-Japan Industrial Federation." Public service first, abandonment of "liberalistic profit seeking," and "spontaneous and autonomous formulation of economic policy" are the professed principles of the "New Economic Order." Likewise, in the rush of the people to add their support, religious bodies, patriotic societies and numerous other

manifestations of the cultural life of the nation are being unified in order that they may be controlled more easily by the State. A strongly military cabinet was appointed in October, 1941, shortly before Japan's attack on the United States and Great Britain.

The members of the present cabinet are: Lt. Gen. Hideki Tojo (Premier, Minister of War, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Minister of Education), Mamoru Shigemitsu (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Lt. Gen. Kisaburo Ando (Minister of Home Affairs), Okinobu Kaya (Minister of Finance), Admiral Shigetaro Shimada (Minister of the Navy), Michiyo Iwamura (Minister of Justice), Tatsunosuku Tamazaki (Minister of Agriculture), Shinsuke Kishi (Minister of State), Yoshiaki Hatta (Minister of Railways and Communications), Lt. Gen. Chikahiko Koizumi (Minister of Public Welfare), Kazuo Aoki (Minister for Greater East Asia), Ginjiro Fujiwara, Fumio Goto and Tadao Oasa (Ministers without Portfolio).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Asahi Shimbun . . . .	Large circulation; incorporates former <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Seiichi Ueno ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Taketora Ogata ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Japan Times and Advertiser . (Also incorporates <i>Japan Chronicle</i> and <i>Japan Mail</i> .)	English-language paper; Japanese owned and edited; organ of and subsidized by Foreign Office.	Toshi Go ( <i>Pres. and Ed.</i> )
Nippon Sangyo Keizai . . .	Commercial. Formerly <i>Chugai Shogyo Shimpō</i>	Tokichi Tanaka ( <i>Pres.</i> ) T. Kohama ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Popular; large circulation; incorporates former <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> ; has English edition.	Shingoro Takaishi ( <i>Ch.</i> ) Nobutaro Okumura ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Motosaburo Takata ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tokyo Shimbun . . . .	Formed by merger of <i>Kokumin Shimbun</i> and <i>Miyako Shimbun</i> .	N. Yamamoto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yomiuri Hochi Shimbun . .	Literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Yusai Takahashi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Manchuria Daily News . . (Hsinching, Manchuria)	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchuria Railway Co.; only English language paper in Manchuria.	Toshio Ono ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Noboru Nakano ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Hokkai Times . . . . . (Sapporo, Hokkaido)	Leading paper in Hokkaido Island.	Kiyobumi Tanaka ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Tanzo Shibuya ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kobe Shimbun . . . . . (Kobe)	Large circulation in Kobe.	Nobuyoshi Shindo ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Uichi Miyamoto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nagoya Shimbun . . . . . (Nagoya)	Large circulation in Nagoya.	Ippai Mori ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Kissen Kobayashi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Shin Aichi . . . . . (Nagoya)	Large circulation in Nagoya.	Yukichi Oshima ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Hitoshi Tanaka ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Yokohama Boeki Shimpō . .	Oldest paper in Yokohama; good commercial newspaper.	Takeo Noda ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Wakuzo Yamamoto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Keijo Nippo . . . . . (Keijo, Chosen)	Wide circulation in Chosen.	Tatsuo Mitearai ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Takeshi Takahashi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Contemporary Japan . . . (quarterly)	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; subsidized by Foreign Office; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan ( <i>Pub.</i> ) K. Inahara ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCY

Domei Tsushin-sha . . . .	Official.	Inosuke Furuno ( <i>Pres.</i> )
(Japan Federated News Agency)		

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat: Geneva, Switzerland  
Founded January 10, 1920

## THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which formed Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties. Amendments to the Covenant require the ratification of all the members of the Council and of a majority of the Members of the League. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent Secretariat; provision for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for collective action against a State that resorts to war in disregard of the Covenant; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the administration, under international supervision, of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; provisions for the direction of certain international Bureaus, and the registration of international treaties.

## THE ASSEMBLY

*President in Office:* DR. C. J. HAMBRO (Norway)

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly normally meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. It has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world." Its routine functions include laying down the program of work from year to year, voting the budget (including that of the International Labor Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice), admitting new members, and electing the non-permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Under Resolutions of the 1938 and 1939 Assemblies, special administrative and financial powers have been granted to the Supervisory Commission until the next ordinary session of the Assembly.

## STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia (Ethiopia)	Ecuador	Mexico
Afghanistan	Egypt	Netherlands
Albania	Estonia	New Zealand
Argentina	Finland	Norway
Australia	France †	Panama
Belgium	Great Britain	Persia (Iran)
Bolivia	Greece	Poland
Bulgaria	Haiti	Portugal
Canada	India	Siam (Thailand)
China	Iraq	South Africa (Union of)
Colombia	Ireland (Eire)	Sweden
Cuba	Latvia	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Liberia	Turkey
Denmark	Lithuania	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Luxembourg	Yugoslavia

† Notice of withdrawal given in 1941 was declared null and void by Generals Girard and de Gaulle in 1943.

## STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Italy *	Salvador *
Chile *	Japan *	San Marino
Costa Rica *	Liechtenstein	Sa'udi Arabia
Germany *	Monaco	Spain *
Guatemala *	Nicaragua *	United States
Honduras *	Paraguay *	U. S. S. R. †
Hungary *	Peru *	Venezuela *
Iceland	Rumania *	

\* Formerly a member but withdrew.

† The Council, on December 14, 1939, found that the U. S. S. R. had "placed itself outside the League."

## THE COUNCIL

The Council is provisionally composed of thirteen States Members of which two (Great Britain and France) enjoy permanent terms and eleven are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Of the non-permanent members, certain States have been declared to be re-eligible for successive election; three seats have in practice been allocated to the Latin-American group of States; three seats have been allotted respectively to the Dominion group, the Scandinavian group or the so-called ex-neutrals, to which Finland was added, and the Little Entente; and one was occupied by a member of the Near East group. China has been a member since 1936.

The Council is empowered, subject to the approval of the majority of the Assembly, to increase the number of permanent or non-permanent seats.

States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council has held 107 sessions; it normally meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, but holds extraordinary sessions when occasion requires.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is the body to which any war or threat of war is immediately referred (Article XI of the Covenant) and the principal agency for conciliation or for inquiry and report in the case of "disputes likely to lead to a rupture" (Article XV); in case of aggression, it has the duty (Article XVI) to recommend to the Members of the League what sanctions shall be used to protect the covenants of the League. It is the body to which the technical committees of the League report and to which general supervision of the League's non-political work is entrusted.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP: (Elections of December, 1939)

*President in Office:* A. COSTA DU REIS (Bolivian)

*States Members*

Belgium	Greece
Bolivia	Great Britain †
China	Iran (Persia)
Dominican Republic	Peru *
Egypt	South Africa
Finland	Yugoslavia
France †	

† Permanent members.

\* Withdrew from League in 1941.

## COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

A network of Commissions and Committees, permanent and temporary, assist the Assembly and Council in the discharge of their functions or carry out special tasks assigned to them in the Covenant or under International Conven-

tions. Some of these Committees are intergovernmental; the majority, however, are composed of experts chosen by the Council (or in certain cases the Assembly) in their individual capacity.

The most important of the permanent bodies are: The Supervisory Commission (League finances and administration), the Economic Committee, the Financial Committee, the Fiscal Committee, the Drug Supervisory Committee, the Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, the Mandates Commission, the Health Committee, the Committee for Communications and Transit, the Committee on Social Questions, the Committee on Slavery, the Committee of Statistical Experts, the Committee on Intellectual Coöperation.

The first four of these, as well as a temporary body, the Delegation on Economic Depressions, and the Permanent Central Opium Board, have met and issued reports in 1942-43. Essential work for most of the other committees is being maintained by the Secretariat. The High Commissioner for Refugees, who reports to the Council, continues to exercise his functions. The membership of all the technical Committees was renewed by the Council until further notice in December, 1939.

### FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from contributions of Member States. Some contributions have been made also by non-Member States and by private bodies for special branches of work.

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1944 amounts to 10,089,049 Swiss francs.

### THE SECRETARIAT

*Acting Secretary-General*

SEÁN LESTER (Ireland). Nominated, September, 1940

#### DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

SEYMOUR JACKLIN (South African), Treasurer

ALEXANDER LOVEDAY (British), Director of the Economic, Financial and Transit Department

RENÉ CHARRON (French), Economic Relations

B. LUKAĆ (Yugoslav), Communications and Transit

VALENTIN STENCEK (Czechoslovak), Director of Personnel and Internal Administration

ELLIOTT FELKIN (British), Permanent Central Opium Board

BERTIL RENBORG (Swedish), Drug Traffic

In 1940, the Director of the Economic, Financial and Transit Department and part of his staff were sent on mission to Princeton, New Jersey, where an extensive program of study on postwar problems is being carried out and much of the League's economic research work is now being maintained. The Secretaries of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Committee, with their staffs, were transferred to Washington, D. C., and the Treasurer opened an office in London. Branch offices of the Secretariat continue to operate in London and New Delhi and there are correspondents in seven Latin American countries.

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

## CLASS A MANDATES

*(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)*

## I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner: Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael (appointed 1937)

PALESTINE: Area: 10,000 square miles

Population: 1,400,000 (1937 estimate)

Capital: Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA: Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler: Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein

Capital: Amman

Area: 34,740 square miles (mostly desert)

Population: 300,000 (estimate)

## II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

On September 16, 1941, Free French authorities proclaimed the independence of Syria, and on November 26, 1941, of Lebanon. In 1943 governments were formed in each country and the French turned over to them all legislative and administrative functions which France had exercised under the League of Nations Mandate.

## SYRIA

Capital: Damascus

Area: 58,456 square miles

Population: 2,224,136 (1936 estimate)

President: Sheik Tajeddine Hassani

Premier: Saad Allah el Jabri

## LEBANON

Capital: Beirut

Area: 3,861 square miles

Population: 854,693 (1936 estimate)

President: Bechara el Khoury

Premier: Riyad es Sohl

## CLASS B MANDATES

*(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)*

## I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles

Population: 800,000 (estimate)

Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

## II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles

Population: 293,671 (1931 census)

Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

## III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles

Population: 5,063,544 (1931 census)

Governor: Sir Wilfrid Jackson

## IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles

Population: 2,340,000 (1935 estimate)

Governor: M. Pierre Courmarie

## V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles

Population: 382,500 (1935 estimate)

Governor: M. Salicetti

- VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo  
Area: about 20,550 square miles  
Population: 3,276,983 (1934 estimate)

*CLASS C MANDATES*

*(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)*

- I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles  
Population: 350,000 (1934 estimate)  
Administrator: D. G. Conradie (appointed 1933)

- II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles  
Population: 54,778 (1936 census)  
Acting Administrator: A. C. Turnbull

- III. NAURU ISLAND. To Australia (1920)

Area: 5,396 acres  
Population: 2,922 (1936 census)  
Administrator: Lt. Col. F. R. Chalmers

- IV. NEW GUINEA. To Australia (1920)

Area: 93,000 square miles  
Population: 505,000 (1936 census)  
Administrator: Sir Walter McNicoll (appointed 1934)

- V. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles  
Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

# LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia  
Area: 43,000 square miles  
Population: 1,500,000 (estimate)

## *President*

WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN (True Whig)  
Elected May 4, 1943, for eight-year term

## *Cabinet*

True Whig

## PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER  
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER  
(House of Representatives)

*President:* C. L. SIMPSON (True Whig)    *Speaker:* B. G. FREEMAN (True Whig)

Number of Members \* . . . . 10    Number of Members \* . . . . 21

\* All of True Whig Party.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**TRUE WHIG PARTY:** Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878. Composed of the descendants of the first settlers of American and West Indian origin and civilized aborigines. Dedicated to complete internal reform, an honest performance of international engagements, and protection of lives and property of foreigners. Proposed and carried through amendment of the constitution increasing Presidential term from four to eight years and permitting establishment of civil service. Pledged to sound judiciary.

*Leaders:* Edwin Barclay (formerly President), William V. S. Tubman (President), William R. Tolbert (National Chairman) and C. L. Simpson (Vice-President of the Republic).

**UNIT TRUE WHIG PARTY:** Organized in 1935. Composed of dissatisfied True Whigs and majority of members of defunct People's Party. Opposed to True Whig foreign and internal policies. Pledged to uphold constitution without amendment, and existing treaties and contracts with foreign governments and individuals. Advocates equal political and social rights to native population, and honest, efficient and impartial justice to all.

*Leaders:* Charles Dunbar Burgess King (formerly President), Abayomi Karna (formerly Justice of Supreme Court), Reginald A. Sherman (formerly Postmaster General) and S. David Coleman.

## PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot (weekly) . .	True Whig.	T. B. Kila-Williams (Ed.)
The African Nationalist . .	Non-partisan.	R. C. Fredericks (Ed.)
The Weekly Mirror . . . .	Democratic.	J. F. B. Coleman (Ed.)
Whirlwind . . . . .	True Whig.	S. Richards (Ed.)

# LUXEMBOURG\*

Capital: Luxembourg  
Temporary Seat of Government: London, England.  
Area: 999 square miles  
Population: 296,913 (census of 1935)

## *Ruler*

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

Born in 1896; ascended the throne January 9, 1919

## *Cabinet*

Coalition (Right and Socialist)

Appointed November 5, 1937

## *Premier*

PIERRE DUPONG (Right)

## PARLIAMENT†

UPPER CHAMBER  
(Conseil d'État)

Chosen for life by the Sovereign. Acts as a senate. The Conseil d'État enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a temporary suspensive veto.

Number of members . . . . 15

LOWER CHAMBER  
(Chambre des Députés)

*Election of June 5, 1937 (for six years; renewed by halves every three years)*

*Speaker:* EMILE REUTER (Right)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Right . . . . .	25
Socialist . . . . .	18
Radical-Liberal . . . . .	6
Other Parties . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	55

By a law passed on August 29, 1939, full executive and legislative powers were given to the Grand Duchess and her Government for the duration of hostilities by unanimous vote of the Parliament.

The Members of the Cabinet are: Pierre Dupong (Prime Minister and Minister of Finance), Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Victor Bodson (Minister of Justice) and Peter Krier (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare).

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to invasion)

**RIGHT PARTY:** Advocated, together with all the other parties and the whole population of Luxembourg, maintenance of the independence of the country.

\* On May 10, 1940, German military forces invaded Luxembourg in spite of the fact that the German Government had repeatedly declared that it would respect the neutrality of that state. The Grand Duchess and the members of the Cabinet went to France and after the collapse of France transferred the seat of the government to London and Montreal.

In August, 1942, Germany proclaimed the annexation of Luxembourg which resulted in wide protests and a general strike. The Reich retaliated by mass deportation of Luxembourgers.

† After the establishment of a German civil administration (August 7, 1940) the Nazi Gauleiter declared that Parliament was dissolved.

Supported the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

*Leaders:* Pierre Dupong (Premier and Minister of Finance), Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier) and Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier).

**SOCIALIST PARTY:** In coalition with the Catholic Party after November, 1937, on the basis of a plan for collaboration, brought out by both the parties, advocating social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, assistance to the injured and aged workmen and further improvement and extension of labor and social insurance.

*Leaders:* Victor Bodson (Minister of Justice) and Peter Krier (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare).

**RADICAL-LIBERAL PARTY:** Advocated adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation.

*Leaders:* Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxembourg) and Marcel Cahen (Deputy).

**INDEPENDENT PARTY:** Adhered to the existing constitution.

## PRESS

After the invasion in May, 1940, all Luxembourg papers were suppressed and replaced by German Nazi-owned papers.

The *Luxembourg Bulletin*, official organ of the Government-in-Exile, is now being published in London, England, and Montreal, Canada.

# MEXICO

Capital: Mexico City  
Area: 763,944 square miles  
Population: 19,844,517 (1940 census)

## *President*

GENERAL MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO

Elected July 7, 1940; assumed office December 1, 1940,  
for six-year term

## *Cabinet*

Appointed December 1, 1940

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

*Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Senate is renewed every six years.*

*Speaker:* Changes each month.

Number of members . . . . . 58

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Chamber is renewed every three years.*

*Speaker:* Changes each month.

Number of members . . . . . 147\*

\* The number of members was reduced from 171 to 147 by Amendment to article 52 of the Mexican Constitution, promulgated March 15, 1943.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for reelection and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It was in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controlled the Congress and the government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries. President Cárdenas in a special message in December, 1937, proposed that the National Revolutionary Party be superseded by a more popular party to include workers, farmers and soldiers. As a result the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana was organized early in 1938. Luis I. Rodríguez was the first President of the Executive Committee of the Party. He was replaced by General Heriberto Jara on June 19, 1939. On December 2, 1940, Antonio Villalobos was elected President of the Party.

Presidential elections were held in July, 1940. General Manuel Avila Camacho, who was elected, was generally referred to as the "official" candidate for he was backed by the Mexican Revolutionary Party, the only national party in Mexico. He was also supported by the Confederation of Mexican Workers. He was opposed by General Juan Andreu Almazan who ran as an independent backed by the P. R. U. N.

President Manuel Avila Camacho assumed office on December 1, 1940. He is assisted by the following cabinet: Miguel Aleman (Minister of Government), Eduardo Suarez (Minister of Finance), Francisco Trujillo Gurria

(Minister of Labor), Jaime Torres Bodet (Minister of Education), Dr. Gustavo Baz (Minister of Health and Public Welfare), General Heriberto Jara (Minister of the Navy), Dr. Ezequiel Padilla (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Lazaro Cárdenas (Minister of National Defense), Marte R. Gomez (Minister of Agriculture), Francisco Xavier Gaxiola (Minister of National Economy), Dr. Javier Rojo Gómez (Chief of the Federal District), Silvano Barba Gonzales (Head of Agrarian Department), Isidro Candia (Head of Department of Indian Affairs), Dr. José Aguilar y Maya (Attorney General), General Maximino Avila Camacho (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Jesus Gonzalez Gallo (Secretary to the President) and General Salvador S. Sanchez (Chief of the President's Staff).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletin Financiero . . . . .	Financial	J. A. Perez de L. ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Excelsior . . . . .	Independent; conservative tendency; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Nacional. . . . .	Official organ of the government.	Raul Noriega ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novedades . . . . .	Independent.	Ignacio F. Herrerias ( <i>Prop.</i> )
El Popular . . . . .	Labor Organ of C. T. M.	Alejandro Carrillo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Prensa . . . . .	Independent; pictorial tabloid.	Luis Navarro ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Ultimas Noticias . . . . .	Independent; published by same company as <i>Excelsior</i> .	Miguel Ordorica ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Universal . . . . .	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	Pedro Malabehar Peña ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Universal Gráfico . . . . .	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>El Universal</i> .	Gregorio López y Fuentes ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Informador . . . . . (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Occidental (Guadalajara) . . . . .	Independent; conservative tendency.	Fernando Urdanivia ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario de Yucatán (Mérida) . . . . .	Independent; conservative tendency.	Carlos R. Menéndez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario del Sureste (Mérida) . . . . .	Organ of State Government.	Humberto Lara y Lara ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Norte (Monterrey) . . . . .	Independent; conservative tendency.	Augustín Basave ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Porvenir . . . . . (Monterrey)	Independent; large circulation along border.	Federico Gómez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Sol . . . . . (Monterrey)	Independent; conservative tendency; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Tiempo . . . . . (Monterrey)	Independent.	Lázaro A. Cantú ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
La Tribuna . . . . . (Tampico)	Independent; conservative tendency.	Eduardo Martinez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Opinión (Torreón) . . . . .	Independent.	R. Guerrero ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Siglo (Torreón) . . . . .	Independent; conservative.	A. de Juambelz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Dictamen (Veracruz) . . . . .	Conservative.	Juan Malpica ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Asi (weekly) . . . . .	Popular weekly magazine.	M. Ortega ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Hoy (weekly) . . . . .	Popular weekly magazine.	Alfredo Kawage Ramía ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Mañana (weekly) . . . . .	Popular weekly magazine.	Regino Hernández Llergo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Revista de Revistas (weekly) . . . . .	Popular weekly magazine.	Roberto Núñez y Domínguez ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# NETHERLANDS\*

Capital: Amsterdam

Seat of Government: The Hague

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area in 1939: 13,210 square miles (excluding water)

Population: 9,000,000 (1941 estimate)

## Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880; ascended throne November 23, 1890

Assumed government September 6, 1898

## Cabinet

Coalition (Roman Catholic, Christian Historical, Social Democratic Labor and Liberal Democratic)

Appointed August 9, 1939; several changes since

## Premier

PROF. DR. P. S. GERBRANDY (Anti-Revolutionary)

## PARLIAMENT

(Staten-Generaal)

(As composed prior to German invasion)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Eerste Kamer)

*Election of May, 1937 (Six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)*

**President:** BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

Parties	Representation
Catholic . . . . .	16
Social Democratic Labor . . . . .	12
Anti-Revolutionary . . . . .	7
Christian Historical . . . . .	6
National Socialist Movement . . . . .	4
Liberal . . . . .	3
Liberal Democratic . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	50

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Tweede Kamer)

*Election of May, 1937 (for four years)*

**President:** DR. J. H. R. VAN SCHAIK (Catholic)

Parties	Representation
Catholic . . . . .	31
Social Democratic Labor . . . . .	23
Anti-Revolutionary . . . . .	17
Christian Historical . . . . .	8
Liberal Democratic . . . . .	6
Liberal . . . . .	4
National Socialist Movement . . . . .	4
Communist . . . . .	3
Minor Parties . . . . .	4
Total . . . . .	100

The Cabinet is now composed as follows: P. S. Gerbrandy (Prime Minister), J. W. Albarda (Waterways and Communications), J. R. M. van Angeren (Justice), H. van Boeijen (General Affairs and Interior), G. Bolkestein (Educa-

\* On May 10, 1940, German military forces suddenly invaded the Netherlands in spite of the fact that the German Government had repeatedly declared that it would respect the neutrality of that State. On May 13, 1940, the Queen of the Netherlands and all members of the Cabinet left the country, transferring the seat of the Netherlands Government to London. This Netherlands Government in London rules the free territories of the Kingdom outside Europe by Royal Decree. On May 29, 1940, Dr. Seyss-Inquart assumed office at the Hague as Reich Commissar for the Netherlands with supreme authority over the civilian population.

According to a Royal Decree of May 24, 1940, the German controlled territory of this Kingdom in Europe is considered enemy territory until the occupation ends.

tion, Arts and Sciences), J. van den Broek (Finance), Lt. Adm. J. T. Furstner (Navy), P. M. Kerstens (Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Agriculture and Fisheries), E. N. van Kleffens (Foreign Affairs), O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude (War), H. J. van Mook (Overseas Territories), J. van den Tempel (Social Affairs), F. B. van Blokland (Minister of State) and E. F. M. J. Michiels van Verduynen and J. A. W. Burger (Without Portfolio).

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to German invasion)

**ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE PARTY:** Included nearly the entire Roman Catholic population of the Netherlands; favored a democratic government of the state and democratic social measures; based its program on the Papal encyclicals *Graves de Communi Re*, *Immortale Dei*, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, from these deriving certain theses with regard to religion, family, and property as the foundations of society. Aimed at the restoration of corporations, for state interference in economic life and for protection. In *foreign policy*, favored coöperation with the League, restoration of international trade under state control and international economic coöperation.

*Leaders:* Dr. T. J. Verschuur (President of Party), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Leader in Upper Chamber), Charles J. I. M. Welter (formerly Minister of Colonies), Dr. J. R. H. van Schaik (President of Lower Chamber), Dr. M. P. L. Steenberghe (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Dr. L. N. Deckers (Leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. F. G. C. J. M. Teulings and P. J. S. Serrarens (Members of Lower Chamber).

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY:** A moderate constitutional socialist party, aimed at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, reduction of unemployment by industrialization and public works, training in self-government for overseas territories, compulsory elementary education up to age 16, local option and state pensions. For the first time in history the Party is represented in the Cabinet.

*Leaders:* Koos Vorrink (President of Party, Senator), J. W. Albarda (Minister of Public Works), W. Drees (Leader in Lower Chamber), A. B. de Zeeuw (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. J. van den Tempel (Minister of Social Affairs), Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (Senator), E. Kupers (Member of Lower Chamber, President of Trade Unions Federation) and S. de la Bella (Senator).

**ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY:** Combated the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stood for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control. A nationalistic party, urged maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favored strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

*Leaders:* Dr. H. Colijn (President of Party), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Prof. Dr. A. Anema (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber) and J. Schouten (Leader in Lower Chamber). Prof. P. S. Gerbrandy (Premier) favors this Party.

**CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY:** A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. It favored a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

*Leaders:* Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (formerly Premier, Minister of Finance

and Minister of General Affairs), H. W. Tilanus (Leader in Lower Chamber), Jonkheer Prof. Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber), Baron W. L. de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber), Dr. A. A. van Rhyn (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries) and H. van Boeijen (Minister of Home Affairs).

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Stood for full individual and religious liberty, represented varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favored coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocated unrestricted free trade, and favored democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; sought reduction of taxation, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

**Leaders:** Prof. Dr. B. M. Telders (President of Party), Jonkheer O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude (formerly Minister of Waterways, Member of Lower Chamber), J. Gelderman (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (Member of Lower Chamber), Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in Lower Chamber) and G. A. Boon (Member of Lower Chamber).

**LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Represented a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; included many intellectuals. Advocated equal representation of employer and employee in management, free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes.

**Leaders:** Dr. M. Slingenberg (President of Party), Prof. R. Kranenburg (Senator), Dr. D. van Embden (Party Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. A. M. Joekes (Leader in Lower Chamber) and G. Bolkestein (Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences).

**NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT:** Fascist; opposed to parliamentarianism; favored abolition of political parties, dictatorial leadership, anti-semitism and corporative state, and imitated German Nazi party under whose guidance the movement worked. In *foreign policy* opposed League of Nations and favored close coöperation with Germany.

**Leaders:** A. A. Mussert ("Head" of the Movement), Dr. A. J. van Vessem (Leader in Upper Chamber) and Count M. de Marchant et d'Ansembourg (Leader in Lower Chamber).

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** The Dutch section of 3d International.

**Leaders:** P. Beuzemaker (President of Party), L. L. H. de Visser (Leader in Lower Chamber) and Roestam Effendi (Member of Lower Chamber).

## PRESS

(The press is now under German control. During the occupation many newspapers have been banned, or have ceased publication because of paper shortage.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad (Amsterdam)	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	Dr. H. N. Planten ( <i>Dir.</i> ) W. Hoogterp ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Courant — Nieuws van den Dag (Amsterdam)	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert ( <i>Dir.</i> ) J. M. Goedemans ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Standaard . . . . . (Amsterdam)	Organ of Anti-Revolutionary Party.	G. C. de Vlucht ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Telegraaf . . . . . (Amsterdam)	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert ( <i>Dir.</i> ) J. M. Goedemans ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tijd . . . . . (Amsterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	J. J. W. Boerigter and L. J. Stohlemper ( <i>Dirs.</i> )
Het Volk . . . . . (Amsterdam)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Dr. S. W. Goedhius ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nederlander . . . . . (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	W. Wagenaar ( <i>Mgr.</i> ) F. de Ridder ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vaderland . . . . . (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	E. de Lang ( <i>Dir.</i> ) C. M. Schilt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vooruit . . . . . (Hague)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant (Rotterdam)	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	Dr. H. de Bloeme ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Voorwaarts . . . . . (Rotterdam)	Social Democratic Labor Party organ; evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Het Nationale Dagblad . . . . . (Utrecht)	National-Socialist.	J. den Nobel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Volk en Vaderland (weekly)	National-Socialist.	H. Reydon ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Economisch Statistische Berichten . . . . . (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Nijgh en van Ditmar N. V. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Economische Voorlichting . . . . . (Hague) (weekly)	Leading economic publication.	Department of Economic Affairs ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Haagsche Post . . . . . (Hague) (weekly)	Non-partisan; political, economic, and financial.	D. C. M. Bauduin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vrijzinning-Democrat . . . . . (Almelo) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	Dr. L. G. van Dam ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gids (monthly). . . . . (Amsterdam)	Political and literary.	P. N. Van Kampen en Zonen ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Prof. B. M. Telders ( <i>Ed.</i> )

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (A.N.P.) (Amsterdam and The Hague)	Independent; owned and operated on coöperative basis by Dutch Newspapers Union.	H. H. J. van de Pol ( <i>Gen. Mgr.</i> ) Dr. J. J. Belinfante, Dr. J. F. E. Belinfante and Henry Schlick ( <i>Mgrs.</i> )
Alg. Ned. Ind. Persbureau Aneta . . . . . (Batavia)	Netherlands Indies agency.	Dr. Colijn ( <i>Dir.</i> )

FREE NETHERLANDS PRESS

Vrij Nederland . . . . . (London, England) (weekly)	Publication of Netherlands Government-in-Exile.	Netherlands Publishing Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Knickerbocker Weekly, "The Netherlands" (New York, U. S. A.)	In Dutch and English.	Albert Balink and Jay Bradley ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Netherlands News . . . . . (New York, U. S. A.)	Publication of Netherlands Information Bureau.	J. W. F. Stoppelman ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

## I. NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES \*

Capital: Batavia

Area: 735,267 square miles

Population: 70,476,000 (1940 estimate)

*Sovereign*

QUEEN WILHELMINA

*Governor-General*JONKHEER DR. A. W. L. TJARDA VAN STARKENBORGH  
STACHOUWER

Appointed June 1, 1936

The general administration and executive authority of the East Indies rest in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of an advisory character (a vice-president and four to six members), the "Raad van Indië."

The Governor-General, the Vice-President, and the members of the Raad van Indië are appointed by the Crown.

There are eight departments of general administration: War, Navy, Internal Affairs, Justice, Education and Public Worship, Economic Affairs, Traffic and Water Supply, and Finance. Each is headed by a Director who is responsible to the Governor-General.

The Governor-General shares his authority with the "Volksraad" or House of Assembly. The House numbers 60 members, of whom 30 are Indonesians, 25 Dutch and 5 non-indigenous Orientals (Chinese and Arabs). Of the Indonesian members 20 are elected, of the Dutch members also 20 and of the non-indigenous Orientals 3, while the remainder are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Council. These appointed members represent racial, religious and other minorities who are not numerous enough to be represented by election.

The House has co-legislative and co-budgetary powers, as well as all other parliamentary rights. Proposals are introduced by the Government and defended by the heads of the various Departments, acting as the Governor-General's representatives. According to the Constitution of the Netherlands East Indies, in cases where agreement cannot be reached between the Government and the Assembly, such cases can be brought up for arbitration by the Home Government in Holland under the control of Parliament.

About 1925 a reform of the administration took place in Java and Madura. These islands have been divided into three autonomous provinces under Governors and subdivided into residencies governed by Residents. The residencies

\* When on December 7, 1941, Japan launched her attack upon Pearl Harbor, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, including the Netherlands East Indies, together with the United States of America and Great Britain, declared war on Japan. After the fall of Singapore, the Japanese forces were turned against the Netherlands East Indies, and after a short but heroic battle the Archipelago — apart from certain districts in outlying islands — were occupied by the Japanese. On March 8, 1942, the Japanese General Imamura, C.i.C. of the Japanese forces in Java, took over authority in that island, while the island of Sumatra was annexed to Malaya, and Borneo was made into a separate administrative unit, both under the authority of the Japanese military commanders in those areas.

Part of the Dutch and Indonesian forces which defended Java and the other islands succeeded in escaping to Australia from where they are participating in the struggle to liberate the overseas territories of the Netherlands Kingdom in the Pacific from Japanese domination.

are subdivided into autonomous regencies, each in charge of a native Regent. Local government is almost entirely exercised by native civil servants under the Regents. To the native states (Soerakarta and Djokjakarta being the most important among them) Governors are appointed, who, with their staffs, take care of the relations between the government and the self-governing princes. The outer Islands (Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Lombok, Amboina, Timor and a part of New Guinea are the most important) are divided into three areas under Governors, and subdivided into seventeen residencies, governed by Residents.

## PARTIES AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to Japanese invasion)

- CHRISTELIJKE STAATKUNDIGE PARTIJ: *Leader*, Dr. C. C. van Helsdingen.  
 CHUNG HWA HUI: *Leader*, H. H. Kan.  
 INDISCHE KATHOLIEKE PARTIJ: *Leader*, P. A. Kerstens.  
 INDO-EUROPEESCH VERBOND: *Leader*, Ir. E. D. Wermuth.  
 NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE ASSOCIATIE PARTIJ (Politiek-Economische Bond):  
*Leader*, B. Roep.  
 PAGOEJOEBAN PASOENDAN: *Leader*, R. Otto Iskander di Nata.  
 PARTAI INDONESIA RAJA: *Leader*, K. R. H. M. Woerjaningrat.  
 PERHIMPEONAN PEGAWAI BESTUUR BOEMIPOETRA: *Leader*, R. A. A. I.  
 Tirta-Koesoemo.  
 PERHIMPOENAN POLITIEK KATHOLIEK DI INDONESIA: *Leader*, T. J. Kasimo.  
 VADERLANDSCHE CLUB: *Leader*, H. J. van Holst Pellekaan.  
 VEREENIGING AMBTENAREN BIJ HET BINNENLANDSCH BESTUUR: *Leader*,  
 A. J. G. Hens.  
 PARTAI PERSATOEAN INDONESIA: *Leader*, Muhammed Yamin.  
 PARTAI ISLAM INDONESIA: *Leader*, R. Wiwoho Poerbohadidjojo.

Between Christmas and New Year 1939 a Congress was held of the "Gaboengan Politiek Indonesia" (Political Indonesian Federation) and at that time there was organized the permanent "Kongres Rajat Indonesia" (Peoples Indonesian Congress). A great number of political parties and trade unions were federated under this latter "Congress." On September 13 and 14, 1941, this Congress was dissolved and a new "Madjelis Rajat Indonesia" (Indonesian Peoples Assembly) was organized, which consisted of the representatives of the above named organizations and some additional ones. This Assembly composed the affiliation of all important Indonesian political and economic organizations. Its aim was the welfare of the Indonesian people; its foundation democracy; its ideal an Indonesian parliament; its work-plan the holding of large meetings to discuss aims and actions. Membership was open to all political, social and economic Indonesian organizations and to such non-Indonesian ones as would be approved by the Assembly.

## PRESS

(The press is now under Japanese control and since the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies not a single Dutch paper has been published.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
De Javasche Courant . . . . . Official, twice weekly. (Batavia)	
Java-Bode . . . . . (Batavia)	N. Metzelaar ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Dr. C. A. de Vries ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nieuws van den Dag . . . . . (Batavia)	N. Metzelaar ( <i>Dir.</i> ) W. Belonje ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bataviasch Nieuwsblad . . . . . (Batavia)	G. Molenaar ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Preangerbode . . . . . (Bandoeng)	J. Versteegh ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Locomotief . . . . . (Semarang)	A. W. van Ramshorst ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Soerabajasch Handelsblad . . . . . (Soerabaja)	G. Sluimers ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deli Courant . . . . . (Medan)	A. W. van Ramshorst ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Sumatra Post . . . . . (Medan)	W. A. van Goudoever ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sumatra Bode . . . . . (Padang)	W. Kolling ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Makasaarsche Courant) . . . . . (Makassar)	Wm. S. B. Klooster ( <i>Dir. &amp; Ed.</i> )
	A. P. Varekamp ( <i>Dir.</i> )
	A. Besnard ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## II. NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

### A. SURINAM

Capital: Paramaribo

Area: 54,291 square miles

Population: 183,730 (1942 estimate)

*Sovereign*

QUEEN WILHELMINA

*Governor*

J. G. BRONS (Acting)

Appointed November 19, 1943

The administration and executive authority are in the hands of a Governor, assisted by an advisory council consisting of a Vice-President, and three members, all nominated by the Queen of the Netherlands. The "States" of Surinam (15 members) form the representative body of the overseas territory: 10 of the members are elected and 5 are appointed by the Governor for a period of four years.

The country is divided into six districts, each under a commissioner.

### PRESS

Gouvernements-Administratieblad . . . . .	Official; twice weekly.
De West. . . . .	Three times weekly.
Suriname . . . . .	Twice weekly.
De Surinamer . . . . .	Twice weekly.

### B. CURAÇAO

Capital: Willemstad

Area: 403 square miles

Population: 119,585 (1943 estimate)

*Sovereign*

QUEEN WILHELMINA

*Governor*

P. A. KASTEEL

Appointed May 19, 1942

The Governor is assisted by a council, composed of a Vice-President and three members, all nominated by the Crown. The "States" of the territory of Curaçao consist of 15 members: 10 elected and 5 nominated by the Governor. The different islands (Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, St. Martin, St. Eustace, Saba) are — except Curaçao — under officials called *Gezaghebbers*, nominated by the Governor.

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Beurs en Nieuwsberichten . . . . .	In Dutch.	Louis W. de Wit ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Boletin Commercial Handels- blad . . . . .	In Dutch, Spanish, and Eng- lish.	M. M. Pinedo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Dagblad Amigoe di Curaçao . . . . .	In Dutch.	Dr. Joh. Hartog ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Prensa . . . . .	In Spanish and English.	E. Lopez Henriquez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Cruz (weekly) . . . . .	In Papiamentu.	Rev. W. de Barbanson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Union (weekly) . . . . .	In Papiamentu.	Constan Casiano ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 161,134 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 289,588 (1935 census) — Newfoundland: 284,872; Labrador: 4,716

*Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

*Governor*

VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS WALWYN

Assumed office, January 21, 1936, for three-year term  
which has been extended through 1944

*Commission of Government*

Acts as Cabinet; assumed office February 15, 1934

*Prime Minister*

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion was thus suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

Members of Commission of Government are: *British*, Sir Wilfrid Wentworth Woods (Public Utilities), Ira Wild (Finance), P. D. H. Dunn (Natural Resources); *Newfoundlanders*, H. A. Winter (Home Affairs and Education), L. E. Emerson (Justice and Defense) and Sir John C. Puddester (Public Health and Welfare).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News . . . . .	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. S. Currie ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening Telegram . . . . .	Independent.	Herder family ( <i>Prop.</i> ) C. E. A. Jeffery ( <i>Ed.</i> ) O. L. Vardy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fishermen-Workers Tribune .	Labor.	M. Blackmore ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Grand Falls Advertiser (weekly) (Grand Falls) . . .	Serves industrial communities around Grand Falls.	
Observer's Weekly . . . . .	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Perlin ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> ) W. B. Temple ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Newfoundland Trade Review (weekly)	Economic.	
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal-Labor.	A. R. Granger ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Newfoundland Quarterly . . .	Political and economic.	J. Evans ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Western Star (weekly) . .	Serves people of Western Newfoundland.	Charlotte Burry ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Corner Brook)		

# NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 103,934 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,714,799, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1942 estimate)

*Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

*Governor-General*

SIR CYRIL NEWALL

Assumed office February 10, 1941

*Cabinet*

Labor

Appointed December 5, 1935;  
since reorganized several times

*Prime Minister*

PETER FRASER (Labor)  
Appointed April 30, 1940

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

*Appointed by Governor-General for seven years*

*Speaker:* MARK FAGAN (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor . . . . .	27
National . . . . .	7
Independent . . . . .	2

Total . . . . . 36

### LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

*Election of September, 1943 (for three years)*

*Speaker:* W. SCHRAMM (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor . . . . .	45
National . . . . .	34
Independent . . . . .	1

Total . . . . . 80

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**LABOR PARTY:** After having defeated the Coalition government (headed by George W. Forbes), at the General Election of November, 1935, the Labor Party came into power for the first time (Michael J. Savage being Prime Minister). It immediately proceeded to pass into law a number of advanced social and economic measures. Provision was made for nationalizing the Reserve Bank and the Mortgage Corporation (the latter under the title of the State Advances Corporation); state marketing of New Zealand produce overseas and (if necessary) at home; adjusting farm mortgages on the basis of current prices for agricultural products; and guaranteeing to the dairy farmers a sufficient price to ensure to them a reasonable standard of living. A forty-hour week was introduced into all industries where economically possible; a min-

imum basic wage for all workers over the age of 21 years; and compulsory unionization of all workers. Wage cuts were restored; and an active public works policy inaugurated involving the completion of railway construction suspended during the depression; the building of new highways, etc. A State housing scheme was commenced aiming at the supply of houses at a moderate rental. The proceedings of Parliament have been broadcast since 1936.

In the 1938 election manifesto the main planks were: to put into force the Social Security Act; extension of the state control of currency and credit; expansion and coördination of the defense forces; support of the League of Nations and collective security; controlled and orderly marketing of primary products, both internally and externally; and generally the continuation of the progressive legislation of the preceding three years.

The Labor Party's leading social measure, the Social Security Act, came into force on April 1, 1939. The act provides health and maternity benefits, old age (with superannuation for all over 65 as from April 1, 1940), widows', orphans' and invalidity pensions, and family allowances.

The Labor Party has unqualifiedly entered into the present war, and under its leadership New Zealand declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939. A declaration of war on Japan was made on December 9, 1941. War legislation has included measures to provide Government control of the Reserve Bank's policy and functions, extension of state marketing powers to include all commodities, lengthening of the work week, a strike ban, and rehabilitation for returned servicemen.

In the 1943 election the Labor Party numbers were reduced from 50 to 45 seats.

A War Cabinet of five including three Cabinet Ministers and two Opposition (National Party) members was formed to deal only with war policy and administration. In July, 1942, the Prime Minister announced a National War Administration and the War Cabinet was increased to thirteen, six of whom were oppositionists. On September 30, 1942, four of the oppositionists resigned, the War Administration was abandoned, and the original War Cabinet reconstituted. The present members of the War Cabinet are: Peter Fraser (Chairman), Walter Nash (Deputy Prime Minister), M. F. Jones (Defense), D. G. Sullivan (Supply), W. Perry (Armed Forces and War Coördination) and Adam Hamilton (Associate Minister of Supply and Minister of War Expenditure).

The Government Cabinet is composed as follows: Peter Fraser (Prime Minister), Walter Nash (Minister of Finance, Customs and Stamp Duties, appointed first Minister from New Zealand to the United States in December, 1941), Henry G. R. Mason (Attorney General, Minister of Justice and Education), W. E. Parry (Minister of Internal Affairs and Social Security), Robert Semple (Minister of Public Works, Railways and Housing), Daniel G. Sullivan (Minister of Supply, Commerce and Industries), B. Roberts (Minister of Agriculture and Marketing), Maj. C. F. Skinner (Minister of Rehabilitation and Lands), A. H. Nordmeyer (Minister of Health), P. C. Webb (Minister of Mines, Labor, and Postmaster General), M. F. Jones (Minister of Defense), David Wilson (Minister of Broadcasting and Immigration), E. T. Tirikatene (Minister representing the Native Race) and Angus McLagan (Minister of National Service).

*Leaders:* James Roberts is President of the Labor Party. The members of the Cabinet given above may also be considered as Party leaders.

**NATIONAL PARTY:** The old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) Parties joined in 1931 to cope with the economic depression and fought the

election of 1935 as one party. On this occasion they relied chiefly on their record during the years of depression, but the electorate disapproving of the means employed to balance the budget and deal with unemployment, reduced their number from 50 to 20. The 1938 election manifesto of the National Party was a conservative form of the Labor Party program, advocating "private enterprise" as against the "socialism" of the government.

In the 1943 election the National Party increased its seats in Parliament from 25 to 34.

*Leaders:* S. G. Holland (Leader of Party), Adam Hamilton (Member of War Cabinet, Minister in Charge of War Expenditure), W. J. Polson, W. A. Bodkin, W. G. Broadfoot and Frederick W. Doidge. (Adam Hamilton and the late J. Gordon Coates refused to leave the War Cabinet in 1942 despite the party's decision to withdraw from the Government.)

**DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY:** The Democratic Labor Party was formed in April, 1940, after a split in the ranks of the Labor Party caused by the defection of leftist elements led by J. A. Lee, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Finance, and W. E. Barnard, formerly Speaker of the House. Mr. Barnard later severed his connection with the Party. The aims of the Party include complete control by the government of currency and credit, establishment of a debt-free currency to the extent of unutilized productive capacity, State control of prices, revision of the national debt, diversification of primary industry and expansion of manufactures, and extension of existing social services and social security benefits. The party platform also expresses full support of New Zealand's participation in the war, and advocates friendly diplomatic measures to strengthen the Dominion's position as a nation in the Pacific Ocean area. This Party did not secure any seats in the Parliament in the 1943 election.

*Leader:* John A. Lee.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion . . . . .	National.	J. W. Matthews ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Evening Post . . . . .	Independent National; established in 1865.	J. R. Smith ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Auckland Star . . . . .	National; established in 1870.	Sir Cecil Leys ( <i>Mgr. Dir.</i> )
(Auckland) (evening)		
New Zealand Herald . . . . .	National; leading New Zealand daily; established 1863.	L. K. Munro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Auckland)		
Christchurch Star-Sun . . . . .	National.	A. G. Henderson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Press . . . . .	National.	Hugo Freeth ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Christchurch)		
Evening Star . . . . .	National.	W. F. Alexander ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Dunedin) (evening)		
Otago Daily Times . . . . .	National.	Sir James Hutchison ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Dunedin)		
John A. Lee's Weekly . . . . .	Democratic Labor.	J. A. Lee ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Standard (weekly) . . . . .	Labor.	W. J. Green ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand . . . . .	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	T. M. Hinkley ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
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# NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua

Area: 51,660 square miles

Population: 1,380,000 (1940 census)

## *President*

GENERAL ANASTASIO SOMOZA (Liberal)

Elected December 8, 1936. Assumed office January 1, 1937, for four-year term. Reëlected by Constituent Assembly, March 23, 1939, and inaugurated March 30, 1939, for eight-year term.

The present Constitution provides thereafter for a six-year term

## *Cabinet*

Liberal

## PARLIAMENT

*President:* Named monthly

UPPER CHAMBER		LOWER CHAMBER	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation *</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal . . . . .	12	Liberal . . . . .	26
Nationalist Conservative . . .	3	Nationalist Conservative . . .	9
Traditionalist Conservative . .	1	Traditionalist Conservative . .	7
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	16	Total . . . . .	42

\* Fifteen elected members, and all ex-Presidents, of whom only one (General Moncada, Liberal) is sitting.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, democratic principles of government, and social legislation. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

*Leaders:* General Anastasio Somoza (President of the Republic and Minister of War), Enoc Aguado (Deputy, former Vice-President and President of Constituent Assembly), Dr. Mariano Argüello Vargas (Minister of Foreign Relations), Dr. Leonardo Argüello (Minister of Interior), J. Ramón Sevilla (Minister of Finance and Public Credit), Col. Adán Medina (Undersecretary of War, Navy and Aviation), Dr. Gerónimo Ramírez Brown (Minister of Public Instruction and Physical Education), Alejandro Abuanza (Minister of Public Works), José María Zelaya C. (Minister of Agriculture), Colonel Luís Manuel Debayle, G.N. (Director General of Public Health), Captain Carlos Zelaya, G.N. (Minister of National District), José Benito Ramírez (Secretary to the President) and Oscar Sevilla Sacasa (Minister of Protocol).

**NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Former old-line Conservatives associated with the present Administration.

*Leaders:* José Solórzano Díaz and Dr. Juan José Martínez.

**TRADITIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of government with Catholic Church with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings: compulsory primary education under lay teachers, in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools.

*Leaders:* General Emiliano Chamorro (former President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), David Stadthagen (Ex-Senator), Carlos Cuadra Pasos, Joaquín Gómez and Gustavo Manzanares (Secretary of Party).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Flecha . . . . .	Liberal.	Hernan Robleto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gaceta . . . . .	Official organ of the Government.	
La Noticia . . . . .	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novedades . . . . .	Liberal.	Andrés Largaespada ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Nueva Prensa . . . . .	Nationalist-Conservative.	Gabriel Rivas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Prensa . . . . .	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Informacion . . . . . (Bluefields)	Conservative.	Santiago Zúñiga P. ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Correo . . . . . (Granada)	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Centro-Americano . . . . . (Leon)	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Cronista . . . . . (Leon)	Liberal.	Roberto Debayle ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
La Voz del Atlantico . . . . . (Bluefields) (weekly)	Conservative.	Fernando García O. ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## PRESS

Since the German invasion the entire Norwegian press has been controlled by Germans. Many papers have stopped publication and most of them have changed editors and editorial staffs. The data listed below, therefore, represents the situation at the time of the invasion. Quisling's party took over the leading Labor Party paper, *Arbeiderbladet*, and the official organ of his party, *Fritt Folk*, is now printed on its presses and published on its premises. The leading news agency, "Norsk Telegrambyraa," in Oslo is also under Nazi control, with a new staff. Leading members of the old staff who left Oslo on the day of the invasion have reestablished "Norsk Telegrambyraa" in London, where it is now in operation in connection with the Norwegian Government's Information Office. A semi-weekly Norwegian paper, *Norsk Tidend*, a fortnightly magazine, *Fram*, and a literary and political review (in English), *The Norseman*, are also being published in London.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten . . . . .	Conservative; influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse and H. Överland (Eds.)
Arbeiderbladet . . . . .	Labor.	Martin Tranmael (Ed.)
Arbeideren . . . . .	Communist.	H. M. Kristiansen (Ed.)
Dagbladet . . . . .	Liberal.	Einar Skavlan (Ed.)
Morgenbladet . . . . .	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjerløw and Werner Erichsen (Eds.)
Morgenposten . . . . .	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (Ed.)
Nationen . . . . .	Nazi tendencies.	Thorvald Aadahl (Ed.)
Norges Handels—og Sjøfartstidende . . . . .	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (Ed.)
Tidens Tegn . . . . .	Independent.	J. Schanche Jonasen (Ed.)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen) . . . . .	Conservative.	E. Lauhn (Ed.)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen) . . . . .	Liberal; influential.	Haakon Torsvik (Ed.)
Morgenavisen (Bergen) . . . . .	Independent Liberal.	John H. Eriksen (Ed.)
Drammens Tidende (Drammen) . . . . .	Conservative.	L. Sørensen (Ed.)
Fremtiden (Drammen) . . . . .	Labor.	H. Karlsen (Ed.)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar) . . . . .	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (Ed.)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger) . . . . .	Liberal; influential.	Chr. Oftedal (Ed.)
Stavangeren (Stavanger) . . . . .	Conservative.	R. A. Lorentzen (Ed.)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim) . . . . .	Conservative.	H. Torp (Ed.)
Dagsposten (Trondheim) . . . . .	Liberal.	Johs. Knudsen (Ed.)
Nidaros (Trondheim) . . . . .	Liberal.	Lützow Holm (Ed.)
Farmand (weekly) . . . . .	Economic and financial.	T. Hoff (Ed.)

## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S . . . . .	Independent news agency.	S. Segelcke Meidell (Mgr.)
Myres Pressebyraa . . . . .	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (Dir.)
Norsk Presseforbund . . . . .	Norwegian Pressmen.	T. Kandahl (Chairman)
Norsk Telegrambyraa . . . . .	Telegraph agency.	B. Knudsen (Mgr. Dir.)

# PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 631,637, excluding Canal Zone (1940 census)

## *President*

RICARDO ADOLFO DE LA GUARDIA

Assumed office October 9, 1941, to replace Dr. Arnulfo Arias  
whose term was to expire February 15, 1947

## *Presidential Designates*

Three elected by National Assembly, September 5, 1940,  
all of whom have since resigned

## *Cabinet*

Appointed October 9, 1941

## PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

*Election of June 2, 1940 (for six years)*

*President:* Elected monthly during four-month session beginning January 2  
every other year

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Revolutionary . . . . .	17
Democratic . . . . .	6
National Liberal . . . . .	5
United Liberal . . . . .	2
Conservative . . . . .	1
Colon Independent . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	32

## GOVERNMENT AND LEADERS

A change of government took place in Panama on October 9, 1941. On June 2, 1940, Dr. Arnulfo Arias had been elected President of Panama. Soon after he assumed office on October 1, 1940, he inaugurated a series of far-reaching governmental measures. He obtained the adoption of a new constitution, one of the provisions of which extended his term of office from four to six years. His régime became unpopular and at the end of his first year as President opposition reached a high pitch.

Early on the morning of October 7, 1941, Dr. Arnulfo Arias took a plane for Havana, Cuba, traveling incognito, under the name of A. Madrid. However, before departing, he had neglected to obtain permission from the Supreme Court or the National Assembly to leave the country, a requirement stipulated in the constitution of the Republic. His absence was therefore declared unauthorized by the Supreme Court, and this fact opened the way for a change of government by constitutional procedure and without disorder.

According to the Constitution, in the absence of the President, the head of the government shall be the First, the Second, or the Third Vice-President, in order, and in the absence of all three, the Cabinet shall elect one of its own members to exercise the presidency. When Arnulfo Arias left Panama, the First Vice-President, José Pezet, could not be found; the Third Vice-President, Aníbal Ríos, was in Lima where he was serving as Panamanian Minister to Peru; but the Second Vice-President, Ernesto Jaén Guardia, Panamanian Minister to Mexico, happened to be in Panama City on leave, and on the morning of October 9, 1941, he officially assumed control of the Government of Panama and appointed a new Cabinet. Three hours later he resigned, and the Cabinet elected its ranking member, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, Minister of Government and Justice, to head the government. He immediately took oath of office before the Supreme Court. He retained the Cabinet which elected him and appointed his brother, Camilo de la Guardia, as Minister of Government and Justice. At that time, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia's title was not that of President, but "Encargado del Poder Ejecutivo" — the person charged with the Executive Power. However, on October 18, 1941, the Cabinet met and issued a resolution declaring that he was entitled to all the attributes of president, and from then on he carried the title of President of Panama. The First Vice-President, José Pezet, resigned on October 11, 1941; and the Third Vice-President, Aníbal Ríos, resigned on December 13, 1941.

Shortly after President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia assumed office, all of the political parties in Panama offered him their adhesion and support, leaving, for the moment, no organized opposition.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Camilo de la Guardia (Minister of Government and Justice), Dr. Octavio Fábrega (Minister of Foreign Relations), José Antonio Sosa J. (Minister of Finance and Treasury), Juan de A. Galindo (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Víctor Florencio Goytía (Minister of Education) and Colonel Manuel Pino R. (Minister of Health and Public Works).

On the night of December 10, 1941, an extraordinary session of the National Assembly of the Republic of Panama unanimously voted a resolution declaring that a state of war existed between Japan and Panama. On December 12, 1942, Panama declared war upon Germany and Italy.

## PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Estrella de Panamá . . .	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque ( <i>Pub.</i> ) José Isaac Fábrega ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Star and Herald . . .	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Panama American . . .	English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Dr. Harmodio Arias ( <i>Pres. and Dir.</i> )
El Panamá-América . . .	(See above.)	Dr. Harmodio Arias ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Tiempo (evening) . . .	Liberal; founded in 1921.	Jeppha B. Duncan ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Mundo Gráfico (weekly) . . .	Non-political.	Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr. and Samuel Lewis, Jr. ( <i>Dirs.</i> )

# PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción

Area: 321,000 square miles

Population: 1,100,000 (1941 estimate)

## *President*

### GENERAL HIGINIO MORÍNIGO

Designated Provisional President by Cabinet on September 7, 1940, following death of President Estigarribia; assumed full powers of President on November 30, 1940; in February, 1943 conducted elections in which he was sole candidate; and on August 15, 1943, assumed office for five-year term

## *Cabinet*

Appointed August 15, 1943

## PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

No lower house is now in existence. For the former Senate the Constitution of August 15, 1940 (President Estigarribia) provided the substitution of a Council of State. This Council consists of the Cabinet and an equal number of persons nominated by the President. The President's powers were in general very greatly increased by the Constitution cited. President Higinio Morínigo organized the Council of State in July, 1941; and it functions to approve Cabinet decisions, under the chairmanship of Foreign Minister Luís A. Argaña. No elections have been held for the Chamber of Deputies, the former Chamber having been dissolved by President Estigarribia in February, 1940.

Following the overthrow of President Ayala on February 17, 1936, by a military junta, Colonel Rafael Franco was named Provisional President.

On August 13, 1937, the army and navy forced the resignation of the Franco Cabinet and on August 15, Col. Franco resigned. Dr. Felix Paiva was proclaimed Provisional President by the army pending the holding of congressional elections. The new government promised to restore the Constitution of 1870, and to call elections. Congress met in October, 1938 for the first time since 1936, and thus took the first step back to constitutional government.

General José Félix Estigarribia was elected President on April 30, 1939. He was killed in an aeroplane accident on September 7, 1940. General Higinio Morínigo, who was Minister of War, was designated Provisional President by the Cabinet. On November 30, 1940, with the support of the army, he assumed full powers and by decree established a virtual dictatorship.

The members of the Cabinet are: Colonel Amancio Pampliega (Minister of Interior), Dr. Luís A. Argaña (Minister of Foreign Relations and Culture), Dr. Rogelio Espinoza (Minister of Finance), Dr. Sigfrido Gross Brown (Minister of Education), Brig.-Gen. Vicente Machuca (Minister of National Defense), Dr. Juan Plate (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Juan Felix Morales (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Captain Ramón Martino (Minister of Public Works) and Dr. Gerardo Buonghermini (Minister of Public Health).

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**LIBERAL PARTY:** Advocates cordial international relations, adherence to international agreements promoting solidarity, and arbitration; electoral reform; financial, economic, and agrarian reform; obligatory military service; improvement and expansion of educational system; social reform, including improvement of legal status of women, improvement of public health, and protection of labor. In 1942, this party was declared by the Government to be abolished.

*Leaders:* Dr. Geronimo Riat (President of Party), José P. Guggiari, Justo P. Prieto (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luís A. Riart, Modesto Guggiari, Manuel Burgos, Belisario Rivarola, Justo Pastor Benítez, Narciso Méndez Benítez, Horacio A. Fernandez (formerly Minister to the United States), Juan F. Recalde, Alejandro Dávalos, Alejandro Marín Iglésias, Enrique Ayala, Efraím Cardozo, Ernesto Gavilán, Arturo Bordón, Cristobal Duarte, Pastor Urbieta Rojas, Artemio Mereles, Rogelio Pavón, Leonardo López, Policarpo Artaza, Carlos Centurión and Luís Chase Sosa.

**NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY:** This party has been out of power for many years. It did not participate in the 1932 or 1939 presidential election or the 1935 or 1938 congressional elections, but it has many adherents and is likely again to figure in national affairs.

*Leaders:* Dr. Juan Leon Mallorquín, Pedro Peña, Dr. Federico Chaves, Américo Domaniczky, José Zacarías Arza, Ramón Méndez Paiva, Luís Oscar Boettner, J. Eulogio Estigarribia, Angel Florentín Peña, Juan R. Chaves, J. Manuel Frutos, Crispín Insaurralde, Guillermo Enciso, Felipe Molas López, J. Natalicio Gonzalez, Victor Morínigo, Leandro P. Prieto, Bernardo Ocampos, Fabio da Silva and H. Sánchez Quell.

**FRANQUISTA MOVEMENT:** The admirers of former President Franco are still numerous, and have coöperated with the present government at times. At present they are mainly in exile. Their program is rather socialistic and revolutionary.

*Leaders:* Dr. Juan Stefanich, Dr. Carlos Gardel, Col. Luís Irrazabal, Gomez Freire Esteves, Luís Freire Esteves, Anselmo Jover Peralta, Col. Camilo Recalde and Bernardino Caballero.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press is under strict Government control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Pais . . . . .	Artaza Hermanos (Ed.)
La Tribuna . . . . .	Raúl Paiva (Ed.)
El Paraguay . . . . .	National Department (Pub.)
Informaciones . . . . .	Artemio Vera (Ed.)
La Verdad . . . . .	Amarilla Samaniego (Ed.)
Deportes . . . . .	Halley Mora (Ed.)
Restauración (Concepción) . . . . .	Taracio Viveros (Ed.)
El Pueblo (Villarrica) . . . . .	Federico Riera (Ed.)
El Surco (Villarrica) . . . . .	Leandro Duarte (Ed.)

# PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 582,133 square miles (including 100,000 square miles formerly in dispute)

Population: 7,023,111 (1940 census)

## *President*

DR. MANUEL PRADO UGARTECHE

Elected on October 22, 1939; assumed office December 8, 1939,  
for six-year term

## *Cabinet*

Appointed December 8, 1939

## *President of the Cabinet*

DR. ALFREDO SOLF Y MURO

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

*Election of October 22, 1939 \**

*President:* ERNESTO DIEZ CANSECO

Number of members . . . . . 48

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of October 22, 1939 \**

*President:* DR. CARLOS SAYÁN ALVAREZ

Number of members . . . . . 140

\* The Constitution was amended on September 26, 1940, providing that both Chambers shall be renewed every six years.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have practically disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of younger intellectual and middle class followers denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Unión Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections in which the Apra was defeated. In 1936 the Apra Party was declared by the National Electoral Board to be "an international organization" and was not allowed to have candidates in the October, 1939 elections.

Twelve political parties (practically all except the Apra and a wing of the Unión Revolucionaria) formed a coalition termed Concentración Nacional de Partidos, and designated Manuel Prado Ugarteche as their candidate for the presidency. The Frente Patriótico was the name given to the opposition forces (a wing of the Unión Revolucionaria, as well as independent, conservative groups), and these designated Dr. José Quesada as their candidate. These were the only two candidates participating in the Presidential elections of October 22, 1939.

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Alfredo Solf y Muro (President of Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion), Dr. Ricardo de la Puente y Ganoza (Minister of Government and Police), Julio East (Minister of Finance and Commerce), Carlos Moreyra Paz Soldan (Minister of Industry and Public Works), Enrique Laroza (Minister of Public Education),

Dr. Manuel C. Gallagher (Minister of Justice and Labor), Dr. Constantino J. Carvallo (Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance), General César A. de la Fuente (Minister of War), Rear Admiral Federico Diaz Dulanto (Minister of Marine), Godofredo Labarthe (Minister of Agriculture) and General Fernando Melgar (Minister of Aviation).

**UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA:** This party split into two wings for the October, 1939 elections. One (headed by Gen. Cirilo Ortega) favored Manuel Prado for President; the other (headed by Luis A. Flores) favored the opposition candidate, Dr. José Quesada. The Party advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude. It has favored a fascist organization of government.

*Leaders:* General Cirilo Ortega (Acting President of Party), Enrique B. Rubín, Carlos de la Puente, Manuel Diez Canseco and Luis A. Flores.

**DESCENTRALISTA PARTY:** Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

*Leaders:* M. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo.

**CIVILISTA PARTY:** Has coöperated with Unión Revolucionaria but has not figured officially as a party organization since 1931. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

*Leaders:* José de la Riva Agüero y Osma, José Pardo, Luis Miró Quesada and J. Matias Manzanilla.

**DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY:** In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna-Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favors the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late President Augusto B. Leguía.

*Leaders:* Roberto Leguía, Andrés Dasso, José Angel Escalante, Pedro Oliveira, Alberto Salomón and Clemente Palma.

**CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY:** The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party except for being strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

*Leaders:* Celestino Manchego Muñoz and Julio C. Guerrero.

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Founded in 1889 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

*Leader:* Amadeo Piérola.

**PARTIDO APRISTA (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana):** A radical party; anti-imperialistic. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with

Indo-American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

*Leader:* Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre.

**PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA:** A center party which at the beginning was allied with the Unión Revolucionaria Party.

*Leader:* Elías Lozada Benavente.

**PARTIDO NACIONALISTA:** A party organized to represent a moderate, conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country. It represents the civilista ideas in politics, i.e., property owners' interests, nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church.

*Leaders:* Clemente Revilla, Victor M. Arévalo and Octavio Alva.

**PARTIDO LIBERAL:** Reorganized August, 1933. Favors a more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

*Leaders:* Gerardo Balbuena, Ricardo Monteagudo and Ernesto Diez Canseco.

**PARTIDO NACIONAL AGRARIO:** Represents group of landowners whose political aims are similar to those of the Nacionalistas.

*Leaders:* Gerardo Klinge and Manuel González Olaechea.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Comercio . . . . .	Conservative; oldest and leading paper in Peru.	Miró Quesada Family ( <i>Props.</i> ) Aurelio Miro-Quesada ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Crónica . . . . .	Democratic; pro-Administration.	Sociedad Papelera Peruana ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Cesar Guillermo Corzo ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Ernesto Balarezo Pinillos ( <i>Mgr.</i> ) Teodoro Garrido Lecca ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Noche . . . . .	Pro-Administration.	
El Peruano . . . . .	Official gazette for laws, decrees, etc.	
La Prensa . . . . .	Independent; agricultural and industrial activities.	Guillermo Hoyos Osoreo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Suplemento . . . . .	Pro-Administration.	José V. Faura ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
La Tribuna . . . . .	Organ of Apra Party.	Victor R. Haya de la Torre ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Universal . . . . .	Pro-Administration.	Román Hernández ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Deber . . . . .	Conservative; Clerical; Civilista.	Rev. N. Barriga ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Arequipa)		
El Pueblo (Arequipa) . . . . .	Independent.	E. Zegarra Ballón ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Callao (Callao) . . . . .	Pro-Administration; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Comercio . . . . .	Independent.	José Angel Escalante ( <i>Prop.</i> ) José Antonio Velasco ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Mrs. M. E. Velasco ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(Cuzco)		
El Sol (Cuzco) . . . . .	Pro-Administration.	
Boletín del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru . . . . .	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrus ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(monthly)		
Boletín Mensual de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima . . . . .	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce ( <i>Prop.</i> )
(monthly)		
Revista de Economía Finanzas . . . . .	Economic and financial.	Pedro Barrantes Castro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(monthly)		

# COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES\*

Capital: Manila

Area: 114,400 square miles

Population: 16,000,751 (1938 census)

*President*

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON

Elected on September 17, 1935; assumed office November 15, 1935; reelected on November 11, 1941, for four-year term; term extended by act of U. S. Congress until Japanese are expelled

*Cabinet*

Partido Nacionalista

PARLIAMENT

*Election of November 11, 1941 (three-year term)*

*President of the Senate:* MANUEL ROXAS

*Speaker of the House:* BENIGNO S. AGUIRRO

*Parties*

*Representation*

Partido Nacionalista . . . . . 98

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to Japanese invasion)

In 1933, the controlling Nacionalista-Consolidado Party split over the issue of the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Independence Act which had been passed over the veto of President Hoover by the United States Congress. The so-called "Pro" group was led by Senator Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, and the "Anti" group by Senate President Manuel L. Quezon. The Act was rejected by the Philippine Legislature in October, 1933.

On May 1, 1934, the Legislature in a special session, voted to accept the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act, approved by President Roosevelt; both groups voted for acceptance.

The elections for membership in the Constitutional Convention, provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, were held on a non-partisan basis on July 10, 1934, and leaders of both groups, although not Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña themselves, took part in the subsequent deliberations.

After the approval of the Constitution by President Roosevelt on March 23, 1935, and its ratification by the people of the Philippines on May 14, 1935, a movement began for coöperation between the two groups in the interests of national unity, and Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña accepted the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Commonwealth respectively under a formally launched coalition.

In October, 1935, a fusion was approved by the coalition leaders, and was formally ratified by the memberships of the two groups in September, 1937.

In the elections for the second National Assembly held on November 8, 1938,

\* The Philippine Islands were attacked without warning by the Japanese on December 7, 1941. The Islands are now occupied by the Japanese. President Quezon is at present in the United States.

the Partido Nacionalista, or Quezon-Osmeña combination, again made a clean sweep, as it did in the elections of November 11, 1941.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act was amended by the Tydings-Kocialkowski (Philippine Economic Adjustment) Act, approved by the President of the United States on August 7, 1939, which was accepted by a resolution of the National Assembly on September 15, making it part of the Ordinance appended to the Philippine Constitution, the resolution being approved by the people of the Philippines in a plebiscite held on October 24 and ratified by the President of the United States on November 10, 1939.

On September 15, 1939, the National Assembly adopted a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution providing (1) for the reestablishment in the Philippines of a bicameral legislature to be known as the Congress of the Philippines, senators to be elected at large, (2) for the shortening of the term of office of the president from six to four years but permitting reelection, no president, however, to hold office for more than eight consecutive years, and (3) for the establishment of an independent electoral commission to supervise elections. All three amendments were carried by large majorities in a plebiscite held on June 18, the results of which were certified by the National Assembly on July 13. The amendments were approved by the President of the United States on December 2 and were proclaimed by President Quezon on December 4, 1940. Under these amendments, President Quezon could serve only two more years and agreed to retire in 1943. By act of the U. S. Congress in 1943, however, his term was prolonged until the Japanese are expelled.

Mr. Francis Bowes Sayre was United States High Commissioner at the time of the invasion by Japan. The Cabinet was made up of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Francisco Zulueta (Secretary of the Interior), Serafin Marabut (Secretary of Finance), Teofilo Sison (Secretary of Justice), Rafael R. Alunan (Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce), Sotero Baluyot (Secretary of Public Works and Communications), Jorge Bocobo (Secretary of Public Instruction), Leon Guinto (Secretary of Labor), José Fabella (Secretary of Health and Public Welfare), Jorge B. Vargas (Secretary to the President) and Joaquin Elizalde (Secretary without Portfolio).

## PRESS

All of the papers listed are published in Manila.

The press is now under Japanese control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin . . . . .	Republican.	Carson Taylor ( <i>Pub.</i> )
El Debate . . . . .	Independent; in Spanish.	Roy C. Bennett ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mabuhay . . . . .	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	People's Press, Inc. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Philippines Herald . . . . .	Nacionalista; in English.	People's Press, Inc. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Taliba . . . . .	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	People's Press, Inc. ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Tribune . . . . .	Independent; in English.	Carlos P. Romulo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Vanguardia . . . . .	Independent; in Spanish.	Alejandro Rocas ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Graphic (weekly) . . . . .	Independent; in English.	Alejandro Rocas ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Philippines Free Press . . . . .	Independent; in English and Spanish.	Pedro Aunario ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(weekly)		Ramon Rocas ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Philippine Magazine . . . . .	Independent; in English.	R. McCulloch Dick
(monthly)		( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
		A. V. H. Hartendorp
		( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )

# POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 149,274 square miles (not including 337 sq. mi. taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

Population: 34,500,000 (1937 estimate; not including 225,000 taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

## *President*

WŁADYSŁAW RACZKIEWICZ

(Former Governor of Pomorze Province)

Appointed by President Mościcki on his resignation,  
on September 30, 1939, in accordance with  
terms of the Polish Constitution

## *Cabinet*

National Unity (Peasant, National Liberal, National Democratic  
and Polish Labor Parties)

Appointed July 14, 1943

## *Premier*

STANISŁAW MIKOŁAJCZYK

## PARLIAMENT

By presidential decree on December 9, 1939, a National Council of the Polish Republic was constituted to act in an advisory capacity to the Government. It was composed of 19 members, representing all political groups. Ignace Jan Paderewski was elected Speaker. Paderewski died in the United States on June 30, 1941. The Deputy Speaker, Stanisław Mikołajczyk took over the duties of Speaker. The National Council was dissolved on September 3, 1941, in order to be enlarged and reorganized. A new National Council, composed of 32 members, was appointed on February 3, 1942. Each of the four main parties (National Party, Peasant Party, National Labor Party and Polish Socialist Party) has five representatives; the Jews have two. Ten members represent different sections of Polish public opinion.

Professor Stanisław Grabski is the Speaker of the National Council.

Poland was invaded by Germany on September 1, 1939, and by Soviet Russia on September 17, 1939. The government was forced to leave Polish territory on September 18, 1939. President Mościcki resigned on September 30, 1939, and appointed Władysław Racziewicz in his place. Marshal Smigły-Rydz resigned as Inspector General of the Army and was interned in Rumania together with Col. Joseph Beck, former Foreign Minister, and other cabinet members. The new President appointed General Władysław Sikorski as Premier and Commander-in-Chief on September 30, 1939. Great Britain, the Vatican, the United States and other powers have not ceased to recognize this government. In 1939 it established its temporary capital at Angers, France, where the French Government granted it extraterritorial rights. After the invasion of France, it moved to London, England.

As a result of the German aggression against Russia the whole of Poland was occupied by Germany in July, 1941. On July 30, 1941, Poland concluded an agreement with the Government of the U. S. S. R. by virtue of which the German-Soviet agreements concluded after September 1st, 1939, were declared null and void and diplomatic relations between Poland and Soviet Russia were reestablished. On August 14, 1941, a Polish-Soviet military agreement was concluded. This provided for the formation of a Polish Army in Russia. On December 4, 1941, General Sikorski and M. Stalin signed a declaration of friendship and mutual assistance. In 1943 the Government asked the International Red Cross to investigate the Nazi assertion that several thousand Polish officers had been killed by the Russians, whereupon the U. S. S. R. severed diplomatic relation with Poland on April 25, 1943.

The members of the Cabinet are: Stanisław Mikołajczyk (Premier), Jan Kwapinski (Vice-Premier and Minister of Industry, Commerce and Shipping), Tadeusz Romer (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Stanisław Kot (Minister of Information), Jan Stanczyk (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare), Ludwik Grosfeld (Minister of Finance), Father Zygmunt Kaczynski (Minister of Education), Wacław Komarnicki (Minister of Justice), Lieutenant-General Marian Kukiel (Minister of National Defense), Władysław Banaczyk (Minister of Home Affairs), Marian Seyda (Minister of Preparatory Work for Peace Conference), Karol Popiel (Minister of State in charge of Administrative Planning) and Henryk Strasburger (Minister in the Middle East).

The late General Sikorski paid a visit to the U. S. A. in the spring of 1941. As a result of this visit, the Lease-Lend Act was extended to include Poland.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

*(Prior to German and Russian invasions.)*

While political groups, except for the National Unity Movement, established by Col. Adam Koc in 1937, had no representation as such in the Parliament, they still existed outside it.

On the initiative of Marshal Śmigły-Rydz, Colonel Adam Koc formed the National Unity Movement with the intention of enrolling all parties in order to strengthen Poland internally. On January 11, 1938, Colonel Koc retired from the leadership of the Movement and was succeeded by General Stanisław Skwarczyński.

On September 13, 1938, President Moscicki dissolved Parliament. New elections were held on November 6 and 13, 1938. All candidates except a few independent Ukrainians and Jews belonged to the government party. The opposition boycotted the election.

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Reorganized in 1937 to give certain support to the National Unity Movement. Represented large landowning interests and those of large industry.

**Leaders:** Count Adolf Bniński (President), Prince Janusz Radziwill, Adam Krzyżanowski and Count Józef Wielowieyski.

**DEMOCRATIC CLUB:** Established by a pro-government group with democratic tendencies demanding a change of the electoral laws. The group opposed the National Unity Movement for its nationalistic character, and opposed anti-Semitism.

**Leaders:** Senator and Professor Mieczysław Michałowicz and Professor Marcei Handelsman.

**NATIONAL DEMOCRATS:** Nationalistic, anti-Semitic; advocated amendment of constitution to assure equilibrium between executive and legislative powers;

opposed regional self-government for national minorities and radical agrarian reform; pro-Catholic. Opposed government and National Unity Movement. Represented landowners, especially western provinces, intellectuals, bourgeoisie, merchants, some well-to-do peasants and workmen.

**Leaders:** K. Kowalski (President of Party), Tadeusz Bielecki, Roman Rybarski and Prince Seweryn Czetwertyński.

**PEASANT PARTY:** Demanded that peasants, who form 63 per cent of Poland's population, participate in the direction of affairs of State. They advocated democratization of the electoral laws and their social program included a radical land reform and the nationalization of heavy industry. They advocated a *modus vivendi* with all racial minorities inhabiting Poland.

**Leaders:** Wincenty Witos, the late Maciej Rataj (ex-Speaker of the Sejm), the late Stanisław Thugutt and Stanisław Kot.

**POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY:** The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional program comprising nationalization of industry, radical land reform and better partition of national income. Desired to coöperate with racial minorities and opposed Communism. Demanded return to parliamentary democracy. Represented trade unions, radical intellectuals and farm workers.

**Leaders:** The late Mieczysław Niedziałkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapinowski, Zygmunt Żuławski, M. Arciszewski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

**LABOR PARTY:** Amalgamation of the Christian Democrats and National Labor. Pro-Catholic party advocating return to parliamentary régime. Except for certain influence in Silesia and Pomorze was of minor importance.

**Leaders:** The late Władysław Tempka and Karol Popiel.

**NATIONAL RADICALS:** Offspring of the National Democrats. Extreme nationalistic party, anti-Semitic, Catholic. Controlled great part of the university students, some workmen and artisans, and some young intellectuals. Opposed government and National Unity Movement.

**Leaders:** Jan Jodziewicz and Wojciech Zaleski.

## PRESS

The papers with their affiliations and editors are listed as of August before the German invasion. Many papers have been suppressed. The Germans publish the *Krakauer Zeitung* and *Nowy Kurjer Warszawski*.

There are now many underground papers in Poland. Most of them are dailies, and the most important have morning and evening editions.

Unless otherwise noted papers were published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C. . . . .	National-radical.	Dr. Tadeusz Glużyński (Ed.)
Czas . . . . .	Conservative.	Dr. Jan Moszyński (Ed.)
Dobry Wieczór-Kurjer Czerwony . . . . .	Informational.	Henryk Butkiewicz (Ed.)
Express Poranny . . . . .	Informational.	B. Hensel (Ed.)
Gazeta Polska . . . . .	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> .	R. Starzyński (Ed.)
Goniec Warszawski . . . . .	National-independent.	St. Majewski (Ed.)
Kurjer Polski . . . . .	Owned by heavy industry.	Dr. Marcelli Karczewski (Ed.)
Kurjer Poranny . . . . .	Organ of Nationalist group of Government Party.	Ryszard Piestrzyński (Ed.)
Kurjer Warszawski . . . . .	Independent, national, clerical, conservative.	K. Olchowicz (Ed.)
Nasz Przegląd . . . . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	J. Appenschlak (Ed.)
Mały Dziennik . . . . .	Catholic-informational.	Rev. M. Kolbe (Ed.)
Polska Zbrojna . . . . .	Organ for Army.	A. Rudnicki (Ed.)
Robotnik . . . . .	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedziałkowski (Ed.)
Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy . . . . .	National Party.	Stan. Jasiukowicz (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Wieczór Warszawski . . .	Informational-National.	Stan. Strzetelski (Ed.)
Deutsche Rundschau . . .	Principal organ of German minority.	G. Starke (Ed.)
Dziennik Bydgoski . . .	Catholic; democratic.	J. Teska (Ed.)
(Bydgoszcz)		
Głos Narodu (Kraków) . . .	Christian Democratic.	J. Piwowarczyk (Ed.)
Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny (Kraków)	Independent; nationalist.	Marjan Dabrowski (Ed.)
Nowy Dziennik (Kraków) . . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. David Lazer (Ed.)
Kattowitzer Zeitung . . .	German minority organ.	H. Weber (Ed.)
(Katowice)		
Polonia (Katowice) . . .	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (Dir.)
Oberschlesischer Kurier . . .	Catholic; German minority.	Ewald Zwiernik (Ed.)
(Królewska Huta)		
Freie Presse (Łódź) . . .	German minority organ.	A. Kargel (Ed.)
Kurier Łódzki (Łódź) . . .	Government sympathies.	C. Gumkowski (Ed.)
Neue Łództer Zeitung (Łódź)	German.	Bernhard von Haller (Ed.)
Republika (Łódź) . . .	Industrial.	M. Nusbaum-Oltaszewski (Ed.)
Chwila (Lwów) . . .	Zionist; in Polish.	H. Rozmaryn and H. Hescheles (Eds.)
Dilo (Lwów) . . .	National Ukrainian.	Dr. I. Nimtschuk (Ed.)
Słowo Narodowe (Lwów) . . .	National Party.	Jan Matysik (Ed.)
Wiek Nowy (Lwów) . . .	Liberal.	B. Laskownicki (Ed.)
Dziennik Poznański . . .	Conservative.	J. Winiewicz (Ed.)
(Poznań)		
Kurier Poznański (Poznań)	National Party; Catholic.	Dr. Maryan Seyda (Ed.)
Posener Tageblatt (Poznań)	German minority organ.	E. Petrucci (Ed.)
Dzień Pomorski (Toruń) . . .	Conservative.	T. Schab (Ed.)
Słowo Pomorskie (Toruń) . . .	National Party.	Stan. Cieślak (Ed.)
Dziennik Wileński (Wilno) . . .	National Party.	Z. Fedorowicz (Ed.)
Kurier Wileński (Wilno) . . .	Liberal.	Wanda Pelczyńska (Ed.)
Słowo (Wilno) . . .	Conservative.	Stan. Mackiewicz (Ed.)
Gospodarz Polski (weekly) . . .	Peasants' interests.	M. Michalski, F. Gwizdz and J. Bojko (Eds.)
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Industry and trade.	Czesław Peche (Ed.)
Świat (weekly) . . .	General and political.	L. Chrzanowski (Ed.)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany . . .	General and political.	Wacław Czarski (Ed.)
(weekly)		
Wyzwolenie (weekly) . . .	Peasants' Union.	C. Łysik (Ed.)
Zielony Sztandar (weekly) . . .	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj and T. Kosmowska (Eds.)
Zorza (weekly) . . .	National Party.	Dr. J. Żalaska (Ed.)
Piast (Kraków) (weekly) . . .	Peasants' Union.	St. Matysik (Ed.)
Przegląd Gospodarczy . . .	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (Ed.)
(fortnightly)		
Droga (monthly) . . .	Political and general.	W. Horzyca (Ed.)

## NEWS AGENCIES

P. A. T. . . . .	Official.	M. Obarski (Ed.)
A. T. E. . . . .	Independent.	Ant. Chrzaszczewski (Ed.)
Iskra . . . . .	Government Party agency.	Col. M. Szczyński (Dir.)
K. A. P. . . . .	Catholic agency.	Rev. Z. Kaczyński (Dir.)
P. A. P. . . . .	Independent.	J. Kuczański (Dir.)
Z. A. T. . . . .	Jewish agency.	M. Mozes (Dir.)

## FREE POLISH PRESS

## In Great Britain (London)

Dziennik Polski . . . . .	Official organ of Government.
Robotnik Polski . . . . .	Organ of Socialist Party.
Zielony Sztandar . . . . .	Organ of Peasant Party.
Dziennik Żołnierza . . . . .	Organ of Armed Forces.
Wiadomości Polskie (weekly)	Literary and Political.
Polska Walcząca (weekly) . . .	Organ of Armed Forces.

## In the United States (New York)

Tygodnik Polski (weekly) . . .	Literary.
Świt (weekly) . . . . .	Political; progressive.

# PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 7,702,182 (1940 estimate)

## *President*

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Elected 1926. Reëlected in 1928, 1935 and 1942. Term is for seven years and expires April 15, 1949

## *Cabinet*

Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow of elected government. Reorganized August 28, 1940

## *Premier*

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

## PARLIAMENT

### CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

*President:* GENERAL EDUARDO MARQUES

Members are appointed representing local "autarchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities.

Number of members . . . . . 97

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

*Election of November 1, 1942, for four-year term*

*President:* DR. JOSÉ ALBERTO DOS REIS

Number of members . . . . . 90

A new Constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933. This Constitution is modeled on the Corporative State plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members is similarly elected for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of ninety-seven members who are representatives of local "autarchies" and of the several branches of social activities: administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

A general election was held on February 8, 1942, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate proposed was General Carmona who had held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on April 11, 1933, composed of the Presidents of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly, Corporate Chamber, Supreme Court, and Attorney General of the Republic, and five life members. On November 17, 1934, the following were appointed life members: Dr. Armino Rodrigues Monteiro, General Domingos Alves da Costa Oliveira, Dr. José Alberto dos Reis and Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr., whose duties are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. Considerable legislation has been promulgated regarding the coöperative organization of the State, which is now in an advanced stage. Under the new régime the President ap-

points the Premier, who in turn selects a Cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, Minister of War, and of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Mario Pais de Sousa (Minister of Interior), Dr. Adriano Pais da Silva Vaz Serra (Minister of Justice), Dr. João Pinto da Costa Leite (Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Public Works and Communications), Commander Manuel Ortins de Betten-court (Minister of Marine), Dr. F. J. Vieira Machado (Minister of Colonies), Dr. Mario de Figueiredo (Minister of National Education) and Dr. Rafael da Silva Neves Duque (Minister of Economy).

### PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament, the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded being replaced by the so-called Party of National Union.

**NATIONAL UNION (União Nacional):** A union in support of the Government and made up of all classes of society regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

**Leaders:** Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), Dr. Albino Pinto Soares dos Reis, Jr. (Vice-President of Party) and Rui de Moraes Vaz (Secretary of Party). The Central Commission of the Party is composed of nine members.

### PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Lisboa (evening)	Independent; conservative.	Renascença Grafica ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Joaquim Manso ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario da Manhã . . . .	Organ of National Union, semi-official Government paper.	Companhia Nacional Editora ( <i>Prop.</i> ) M. Pestana Reis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de Noticias . . . .	Independent; conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empresa Nacional de Publicidade ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Augusto de Castro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario do Governo . . . .	Official gazette.	Imprensa Nacional ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Diario Popular (evening) . .	Independent; conservative; foreign news service.	Antonio Tinoco ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jornal do Comercio . . . .	Independent; conservative; long-established paper; influential in commercial and industrial circles in the South.	Diniz Bordallo Pinheiro ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novidades . . . . .	Organ of Catholic Church.	F. Pais de Figueiredo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Republica (evening) . . . .	Republican; independent.	Carvalho Duarte ( <i>Ed.</i> )
O Seculo . . . . .	Independent; conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia ( <i>Prop.</i> ) J. Pereira da Rosa ( <i>Ed.</i> )
A Voz . . . . .	Independent; conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empresa A Voz ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Pedro Correia Marques ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Anglo-Portuguese News . . .	British newspaper; includes articles in Portuguese.	Luiz Marques ( <i>Ed.</i> )
O Comercio do Porto . . . .	Organ of commerce and industry in the North.	Fortunato Seara Cardoso ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jornal de Noticias . . . .	Independent.	Guilherme Pacheco ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Oporto)		
Primeiro de Janeiro . . . .	Republican; democratic.	Antonio Loureiro Dias ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Oporto)		

# RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest

Area: 113,884 square miles (prior to partition in 1940)

Population: 20,000,000 (prior to partition in 1940)

## *Ruler*

KING MICHAEL I

Born October 15, 1921; proclaimed King September 6, 1940

## *Cabinet*

Appointed September 14, 1940; reorganized January 27, 1941

## *Head of State and Premier*

MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU

Appointed September 4, 1940

## PARLIAMENT

(Dissolved on September 4, 1940.)

On September 4, 1940, King Carol II replaced Premier Ion Gigurtu by Marshal Ion Antonescu and the following day suspended the Constitution proclaimed on February 27, 1938, and dissolved the Parliament. On the same day, the King granted the new Premier full powers for governing the country, retaining for himself only the command of the army, the right to make coin, to grant decorations and amnesty, and to conclude treaties.

On September 6, 1940, Premier Antonescu demanded and obtained the King's abdication on the ground that the country's leaders refused to work with the government under King Carol and that to do otherwise might plunge the country into civil war. On the same day, the Crown Prince was proclaimed King as Michael I. His first act was to confirm Marshal Antonescu in his status as Head of the State and Premier, retaining for himself the rights above mentioned except the power to conclude treaties, which were to be exercised by the Premier. The Crown Council established early in 1938 was abolished.

The present cabinet is as follows: Marshal I. Antonescu (Head of the State and Premier), Prof. Mihai A. Antonescu (Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gen. Constantin Pantazi (Minister of National Defense), General D. Popescu (Minister of the Interior), Ion Marinescu (Minister of Justice), Constantin Busila (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Prof. Petre Tomescu (Minister of Labor and Public Health), Aurelian Pana (Minister of Agriculture), Alexandru Neagu (Minister of Finance), Prof. I. N. Fintescu (Minister of National Economy) and Dr. Ion Petrovici (Minister of National Culture and Cults).

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Front of National Regeneration was replaced in June, 1940 by the Party of the Nation, under the leadership of former King Carol. The latter political organization was suppressed with the advent of the present régime. This "Legionary State" was dominated by the fascist Iron Guard until the abortive revolt against Antonescu during the months of November, 1940 to January, 1941. Since that time the Iron Guard has been outlawed and the

members of the cabinet represent no political party. The Antonescu régime stresses economic collaboration with the Axis and hostility toward the Soviet Union. A series of drastic measures against the Jewish minority has been enforced. The government of the country is conducted by decrees signed by the Head of the State.

On November 23, 1940, Rumania adhered to the Tripartite Pact thus affiliating with the Axis and coming under the influence of Germany. On June 22, 1941, the government joined in Germany's attack on Russia, and on December 12, 1941, it declared war on the United States.

# PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Since the establishment of the single-party system, all papers support the régime and the Axis.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argus . . . . .	Financial and economic.	Al. Petrovici ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bukarester Tageblatt . . .	In German; represents views of Germans and German minorities.	Herwart Scheiner ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Capitala . . . . .		I. Stefanescu-Gruiu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Curentul . . . . .	Nationalistic, anti-Semitic.	P. Seicaru ( <i>Ed. and Pub.</i> )
Excelsior (weekly) . . . .	In German and Rumanian; economic and financial.	I. B. Demetrescu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Informatia Zilei . . . . .		I. Stefanescu-Gruiu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Ordinea (evening) . . . .		Gh. Kerciu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Porunca Vremii . . . . .	Anti-Semitic.	Dr. Iya Radulescu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Seara (evening) . . . . .		C. Tanasescu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Timpul . . . . .		Mircea Grigorescu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Universul . . . . .		Stelian Popescu ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Gazeta Transilvaniei . . .	Oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitesco ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Brasov)		
Bursa . . . . .	Financial and economic.	Alex. Hussar ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Finances et Industrie . .	Financial and economic.	Grigore Dendrino ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Analele Bancilor (monthly)	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sutescu ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Economiste Roumain . . .	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute.

# NEWS AGENCY

Rador . . . . .	Official; telegraph agency.	Teodor Solacolu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
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# RUSSIA†

## (UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukranian, White Russian, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Armenian, Kazak, Turkmenistan, Kirghiz, Tadjik and Uzbek Republics) ††

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,308,634 square miles

Population: 193,000,000 (1940 estimate)

*President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union*

MIKHAIL I. KALININ

Elected by Supreme Council on January 17, 1938

*Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)*

Elected by the Supreme Council

*President of Council of People's Commissars*

JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN (Communist)

Stalin is also People's Commissar for Defense, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and head of National Defense Council.

Appointed by Supreme Council on May 6, 1941

## PARLIAMENT

(Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.)

The Constitution of December 5, 1936, provides that there shall be a Supreme Council of the Union consisting of two equal houses; that members thereof shall be elected at general secret elections for a term of 4 years; that regular sessions of each body shall be held twice each year; that there shall be a president of each house; that there shall be a Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union, which shall consist of a president, 16 vice presidents (one vice president for each constituent republic of the Union), a secretary and 24 members; that the Praesidium shall act as an executive and directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Council. Elections to the Supreme Soviet to have been held in December, 1941, 1942, and 1943 were postponed. The powers of the present body have been extended until 1944 by Presidential decree. Elections are normally held every four years.

### COUNCIL OF THE UNION

*Chairman:* ANDREY A. ANDREYEV

(Elected at general elections December 12, 1937, for four-year term; one representative for each 300,000 inhabitants.)

Number of members . . . . . 647

### COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

*Chairman:* NIKOLAI M. SHVERNIK

(Elected on December 12, 1937, for four-year term, each constituent republic has 25 representatives, each autonomous republic 11, each autonomous oblast 5, and each national okrug one.)

Number of members . . . . . 713

† Germany and the other Axis powers, as well as Finland, attacked Russia in June, 1941.

†† Russia, in 1940, incorporated into the Union the Karelo-Finnish, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Moldavian S.S.R.'s. These territories are now occupied by Axis armies and their status has not been settled.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**COMMUNIST PARTY:** The only political party permitted to exist in the Soviet Union is the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik). The highest organ of the Party is the All-Union Party Congress which according to the Party statutes is supposed to meet at least once every three years, but actually has only met twice in the last 12 years. The Party Congress elects a Central Committee. The XVIII Party Congress held in March, 1939 elected a Central Committee of 71 members and 68 alternates. The new Central Committee at its first meeting chose: (1) an executive body known as the Political Bureau (Politburo) of 9 members and 5 alternates; (2) an Organizational Bureau (Orgburo) of 9 members; (3) a Secretariat consisting of 4 members; (4) a Commission of Party Control consisting of 31 members.

## POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

## Members

J. V. Stalin — Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar for Defense; Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; Chairman of the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R. Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

V. M. Molotov — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs; Vice-Chairman of the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R.

L. M. Kaganovich — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar of Railway Transport.

K. E. Voroshilov — Marshal of the Soviet Union; member of the State Committee of Defense; Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars; now representative of the General Staff.

M. I. Kalinin — President of Praesidium of Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

A. I. Mikoyan — Vice President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Trade.

A. A. Andreyev — President of the Council of the Union; Secretary, Central Committee of Communist Party; Chairman of the Commission of Party Control.

N. S. Khrushchev — Member of Praesidium of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.; First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

A. A. Zhdanov — Chief of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the Council of the Union; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; First Secretary of the Leningrad Committee of the Communist Party.

## Alternates

L. P. Beria — People's Commissar for Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

N. M. Shvernik — Chairman of the Council of Nationalities; Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R.

G. M. Malenkov — Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

N. A. Voznesensky — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.

A. S. Shcherbakov — Secretary of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Head of the Soviet Information Bureau; Chief of the Political Administration of the Red Army.

## STATE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

J. V. Stalin — *Chairman*V. M. Molotov — *Vice-Chairman**Members*

K. E. Voroshilov

N. A. Voznesensky

G. M. Malenkov

A. I. Mikoyan

L. P. Beria

L. M. Kaganovich

## COMMISSARS

J. V. Stalin — People's Commissariat of Defense.

V. M. Molotov — People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

A. J. Mikoyan — People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade.

L. M. Kaganovich — People's Commissariat of Railways.

J. T. Peresypkin — People's Commissariat of Communications.

P. P. Shirshov — People's Commissariat of Sea Transport.

Z. A. Shaskov — People's Commissariat of River Transport.

J. K. Sedin — People's Commissariat of Oil Industry.

I. G. Kabanov — People's Commissariat of Electrical Industry.

D. G. Zhimerin — People's Commissariat of Power Stations.

J. T. Tevosyan — People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy.

P. F. Lomako — People's Commissariat of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy.

V. V. Vakhrushev — People's Commissariat of Coal Industry.

M. G. Pervukhin — People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry.

A. J. Shakhurin — People's Commissariat of Aviation Industry.

J. J. Nosenko — People's Commissariat of Shipbuilding Industry.

B. L. Vannikov — People's Commissariat of Munitions.

D. F. Ustinov — People's Commissariat of Armaments.

N. S. Kazakov — People's Commissariat of Heavy Machine Building.

S. A. Akopov — People's Commissariat of Medium Machine Building.

P. I. Parshin — People's Commissariat of Mortar Armament.

N. G. Kuznetsov — People's Commissariat of the Navy.

K. P. Subbotin — People's Commissariat of Agricultural Procurements.

S. Z. Ginzburg — People's Commissariat of Construction.

A. J. Efremov — People's Commissariat of Machine Tool Building Industry.

N. M. Rychkov — People's Commissariat of Justice.

L. Z. Mekhlis — People's Commissariat of State Control.

A. G. Zverev — People's Commissariat of Finance.

L. P. Beria — People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

I. A. Benediktov — People's Commissariat of Agriculture.

G. A. Miterev — People's Commissariat of Public Health.

P. P. Lobanov — People's Commissariat of State Grain &amp; Live Stock Farms.

M. I. Saltykov — People's Commissariat of Timber Industry.

N. I. Pronin — People's Commissariat of Food Industry.

A. A. Ishkov — People's Commissariat of Fish Industry.

P. V. Smirnov — People's Commissariat of Meat &amp; Dairy Industry.

S. G. Lukin — People's Commissariat of Light Industry.

N. N. Chebotarev — People's Commissariat of Paper &amp; Cellulose Industry.

I. N. Akimov — People's Commissariat of Textile Industry.

L. A. Sosnin — People's Commissariat of Building Material Industry.

A. V. Lyubimov — People's Commissariat of Trade.

T. B. Mitrokhim — People's Commissariat of Rubber Industry.

——— People's Commissariat of Tank Industry.

In March, 1917, the last Tsar, Nicholas II, abdicated under pressure from leaders of the Duma. The Provisional Government which was set up and of which Prince Lvov and Kerensky were successively Premiers, lasted until November 7, 1917, when it was forcibly overthrown by a small, well-organized and strictly disciplined radical revolutionary group known as the Bolshevik Wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party. Foreign debts were declared annulled, foreign properties in Russia were confiscated, nationalization of the land and financial, industrial, commercial enterprises followed.

The principal leaders of the Bolshevik group were Lenin and Trotsky. Many months passed before they succeeded in subjecting to the central Soviet Government at Moscow, whither they had transferred the capital from Petrograd, the vast Russian domains in southern and northern European Russia and Asia. The Soviet Union was definitely formed in July, 1923. Although in the early days of the Bolshevik régime the more moderate wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party, the Mensheviks, and the Social Revolutionaries collaborated with the Bolsheviks, it was not long before these two groups were excluded from the government by the Bolsheviks who then permitted a single party only, renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), to exist. In 1925 the party was renamed the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik). In the Western sense of the term, this organization is more in the nature of a closed order than a political party.

During the period since 1917 various opposition groups have developed in the Communist Party, the leaders of which have from time to time, in varying circumstances and for various reasons, been expelled from the party, exiled to remote parts of the Soviet Union, banished abroad, imprisoned, or executed. Subsequent to Lenin's death in 1924 and Trotsky's banishment to Turkestan in 1927 and ultimate expulsion from the country in 1929, Stalin succeeded in setting up a virtual dictatorship.

A cause of much of the opposition against Stalin was his decision to establish "socialism in one country" and the subsequent industrialization under the five-year plans. Immediately following the assassination in December, 1934 of an important party official, Kirov, reputedly close to Stalin, there was a "purging" of persons occupying positions in the government, the party and the international communist revolutionary organizations, until at the present time there remain in responsible positions only a handful of members of the original Bolshevik organization which overthrew the Provisional Government.

## PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gudok . . . . .	Organ of Commissariat of Transportation.	A. F. Baranov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Izvestia . . . . .	Official organ of Praesidium of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Komsomolskaya Pravda . . . . .	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	N. Mikhailov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Krasnaya Zvezda . . . . .	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	D. Vadimov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Krasni Flot . . . . .	Organ of the Commissariat of the Navy.	
Krasni Voin . . . . .	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	(Editorial Board)
Moscow News (Weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pravda . . . . .	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of All-Union Communist Party.	P. N. Pospelov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye	Organ of Commissariat of Agriculture of U.S.S.R.	N. I. Anisimov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sovietskaya Torgovlya . . . . .	Organ of Commissariat of Internal Trade.	D. D. Mishustin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	M. M. Pozdnev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kommunist . . . . . (Astrakhan)	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Volzhskaya Kommuna . . . . . (Kuibyshev)	Organ of the Kuibyshev Committee of the Communist Party.	I. P. Sisnev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Krasnaya Gazeta . . . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad Soviet.	I. Tsilshtein ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Krasni Baltiski Flot . . . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet.	M. Medvedev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Leningradskaya Pravda . . . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Smiena . . . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	D. V. Postnikov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gorkovskaya Kommuna . . . . . (Gorky)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	L. Keller ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sovietskaya Sibir . . . . . (Novosibirsk)	Organ of West Siberian Committee of Communist Party.	G. T. Timofeyev ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zvezda . . . . . (Perm)	Organ of Perm Committee of Communist Party.	V. Belski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Molot . . . . . (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of Azov-Black Sea Committee of Communist Party.	I. Boitsov ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Trud . . . . . (Sverdlovsk)	Organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.	K. K. Omelchenko ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Zarya Vostoka . . . . . (Tiflis)	Organ of Supreme Council of Georgian S.S.R.	V. Grigoryan ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pravda Vostoka . . . . . (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	A. Alexandrovski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Krasnoye Znamia . . . . . (Vladivostok)	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communist Party.	I. Stamevski ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Problemi Ekonomiki . . . . .	Organ of Institute of Economy of U.S.S.R.	Markus ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vedomosti Verkhovnogo . . . . . Sovieta	Organ of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Bolshevik . . . . . (twice monthly)	Articles on domestic and foreign policy.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly).	Political and literary; organ of Union of Russian Writers.	V. Bakhmetev, F. Berezovsky, V. Ivanov, I. Luppel, F. Panferov, A. Fadeyev, M. Shaginyan ( <i>Editorial Board</i> )
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo . . . . . i Mirovaya Politika (monthly)	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	E. C. Varga ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCY

Tass . . . . .	Official news agency.	Constantine A. Oumansky ( <i>Dir.</i> )
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# EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador

Area: Approximately 13,000 square miles

Population: 1,862,980 (1942 estimate)

## President

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ

Succeeded to Presidency when President Arturo Araujo left the country in December, 1931, and served out the latter's term. Elected in 1935 for four-year term from March 1, 1935. Re-elected January 3, 1939, for six-year term, or until January 1, 1945.

## Cabinet

Appointed August 28, 1942

## PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: DR. FRANCISCO ANTONIO REYES

Number of Members . . . . . 42  
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

A Constitutional Congress met on November 16, 1938, to revise the Constitution, and a new Constitution was promulgated on January 20, 1939.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador the Partido Nacional Pro Patria is the only political party recognized as legal by the government. The Cabinet is composed as follows: Gen. Andrés I. Menéndez (Minister of National Defense), Dr. Arturo Ramón Avila (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Justice), Colonel Rodolfo V. Morales (Minister of Interior, Public Works, Labor and Social Welfare) and Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa (Minister of Treasury, Public Credit, Industry and Commerce).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario de Hoy (morning) . . . . .	N. Viera Altamirano ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Diario Latino (evening) . . . . .	Miguel Pinto ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Diario Nuevo (morning) . . . . .	Miguel Angel Chacon ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario Oficial . . . . .	Gustavo Alvarado ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Gran Diario . . . . .	Reuben Membreño ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Prensa-Grafica (morning) . . . . .	Dutriz Hermanos ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening) . . . . .	Victor M. Lagos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel) . . . . .	C. Augusto Osegueda ( <i>Prop.</i> )
La Nación (evening) (San Miguel) . . . . .	Reuben Membreño ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana) . . . . .	Manuel Aguilar Chávez
El Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening) (Sonsonate) . . . . .	Fernando Garzona S. ( <i>Prop. and Dir.</i> )
La Tribuna (twice weekly) (Jacuapa) . . . . .	Napoleón Osegueda ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Avance (weekly) . . . . .	Jorge Pinto ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Nueva Tribuna (weekly) . . . . .	A. Arguello ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly) (San Miguel) . . . . .	Basilio Plantier ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Prisma (weekly) (Santiago de Maria) . . . . .	Arturo M. Salgado ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Revista Judicial (quarterly) . . . . .	Felix Antonio Gómez ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,550 square miles

Population: 10,700,000 (1942 estimate), of which 2,230,000 are Europeans

*Sovereign*

KING GEORGE VI

*Acting Governor-General*

NICOLAAS JACOBUS DE WET

Assumed office on the death of Sir Patrick Duncan, July 17, 1943

*Cabinet*

National Government (Composed of Smuts group of United Party, the Labor Party and the Dominion Party)

Appointed September 6, 1939

*Prime Minister*

FIELD MARSHAL J. C. SMUTS

## PARLIAMENT

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of November, 1939 (for ten years)*

*President: P. A. MYBURGH (United)*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United . . . . .	26
Reunited National or People's . . . . .	13
Labor . . . . .	1
Representatives of the Natives . . . . .	3
Vacancy (Representative of the Natives) . . . . .	1

Total 44

### LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

*Election of July 7, 1943 (for five years)*

*Speaker: C. M. VAN COLLER (United)*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation *</i>
United . . . . .	89
Reunited National or People's . . . . .	43
Labor . . . . .	9
Dominion . . . . .	7
Representatives of the Natives . . . . .	3
Independents . . . . .	2

Total 153

\* The National Government Coalition is composed of United Party—89, Dominion Party—7, Labor Party—9, Native Representatives—3, Independents—2; Total 110.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY: The United Party Government broke up on September 5, 1939, when, two days after war had broken out between Great Britain and Germany, the late General Hertzog, then Prime Minister, submitted to Parliament a motion which proposed a modified form of neutrality for South Africa for the duration of the war. This motion was vigorously opposed by Field Marshal J. C. Smuts, then Deputy Prime Minister. The latter won the day and the Prime Minister was defeated by 80 votes to 67. General Hertzog thereupon

requested the Governor-General, Sir Patrick Duncan, to dissolve Parliament and hold an election. This request was refused, General Hertzog resigned and Sir Patrick called upon Field Marshal Smuts to form a new Cabinet. This he did and included in his Ministry Col. C. F. Stallard, leader of the Dominion Party, and Mr. Walter Madeley, leader of the Labor Party. The following day, September 6, 1939, the Governor-General signed a proclamation declaring that South Africa was at war with Germany. By a strange turn of fate this proclamation was issued in terms of General Hertzog's own legislation — the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act, which empowers the Governor-General in an emergency to take decisions and act on behalf of his Majesty, the King, in cases where there is insufficient time to obtain the King's signature. In December, 1940, General Hertzog and his former Finance Minister, N. C. Havenga, resigned from Parliament and returned to private life. General Hertzog died in 1942.

After declaring war on Germany, Field Marshal Smuts prorogued Parliament until January, 1940. Subsequently he issued a series of emergency decrees under which the country was governed. Among the Cabinet Ministers who resigned with General Hertzog were: Mr. O. Pirow, General J. C. Kemp, Mr. N. C. Havenga and Senator A. P. J. Fourie.

Parliamentary elections were held on July 7, 1943, and resulted in a clear cut victory for General Smuts and a majority for the United Party. The Government coalition now has a majority of 67 compared with only 21 in the last House of Assembly.

The following is the Ministry of the National Government: Field Marshal J. C. Smuts (Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defense), J. H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Finance and Education), Col. W. R. Collins (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), H. G. Lawrence (Minister of Welfare and Demobilization), F. C. Sturrock (Minister of Transport), C. F. Clarkson (Minister of Interior and Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Public Works), W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labor), Senator A. M. Conroy (Minister of Lands), Dr. Colin Steyn (Minister of Justice), Major P. V. G. van der Byl (Minister of Native Affairs), Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines) and S. F. Waterson (Minister of Economic Development).

**RE-UNITED OR PEOPLE'S PARTY:** This party was formed in January, 1940 by followers of former Prime Minister Hertzog who withdrew from the United Party, and the Nationalist Party under Dr. D. F. Malan. In November, 1940, however, there was a split in this new party and General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga resigned leadership of it. In 1941 ten House members of this party left it to form the Afrikaner Party; and in 1942 seventeen more left to form the New Order Group, both of which are now without representation in Parliament. In the elections of 1943 the Re-United Party won 43 seats.

**Leaders:** Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), General J. C. Kemp (formerly Minister of Lands), F. C. Erasmus (organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party), J. G. Strydom, Eric Louw and A. J. Werth (Members of Parliament).

**DOMINION PARTY:** This party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It contends that it represents the old principles of the South African Party and places coöperation within the British Empire, as opposed to sovereign independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenged Prime Minister Hertzog's contention that South Africa could remain neutral in any war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes.

*Leaders:* Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines) and J. S. Marwick.

**LABOR PARTY:** With the end of the pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. In the 1943 elections, however, it increased its representation in the House from 4 to 9. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry and most of the usual labor policies, and supports the present war policy.

*Leaders:* W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labor), Thomas Boydeley and Senator J. D. F. Briggs.

### PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party.	L. E. Neame ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Cape Times (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	George H. Wilson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential; in Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Suiderstem (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	A. H. Jonker ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	United Party; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	A. W. Wells ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party in Orange Free State.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily News (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Flather ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; conservative in Imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces; leans to Dominion Party.	Mervyn Ellis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Daily Dispatch (East London)	Independent; wide circulation.	V. A. Barber ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Vaderland (Johannesburg)	Supported Hertzog principles; in Afrikaans.	W. Van Heerden ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	United Party; only English morning daily in Transvaal.	J. A. Ellis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sunday Times (Johannesburg)	Independent; largest circulation in South Africa.	E. B. Dawson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	F. R. Paver ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Transvaler (Johannesburg)	Dr. Malan's Party; strong republican views.	Dr. H. F. Verwoerd ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diamond Fields Advertiser (Kimberley)	United Party; Argus group.	R. V. Hall ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	Independent; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	G. H. Calpin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Oosterlig (Port Elizabeth) (semi-weekly)	Dr. Malan's Party.	J. J. Kruger ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	E. P. Dimpleby ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Die Volkstem (Pretoria)	United Party; oldest Afrikaans paper in the Union.	H. C. de Kock ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pretoria News . . . . . (Pretoria) (evening)	United Party.	J. S. M. Simpson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Forum . . . . . (Johannesburg) (weekly)	Independent; supports Field Marshal Smuts.	J. P. Cope ( <i>Ed.</i> )
South African Journal of Eco- nomics (quarterly)	Economic questions.	Economic Society of South Africa ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Prof. S. H. Frankel and Prof. R. Lesslie ( <i>Eds.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCY

South African Press Associa- tion	Independent.	R. N. Horne ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
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# SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 25,858,172 (1940 census)

## *Chief of State*

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO Y BAHAMONDE  
Assumed leadership of the Revolution in 1936

## *Cabinet*

Military-Civilian Directorate  
Reconstructed September 13, 1942

## *Premier*

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO

## FALANGE POLITICAL COUNCIL

*President:* GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO

Number of members . . . . . 19

## PARLIAMENT

(Cortes)

*President:* ESTEBAN BILBAO EGUÍA

Number of Members . . . . . 238

By a decree of July 17, 1942, a new Cortes was created, and its first meeting was held March 16, 1943. In the law governing its creation, the Cortes is defined as "the superior organ of participation of the Spanish people in the work of the State," and "the principal mission of the Cortes shall be the preparation and drawing up of Laws without prejudice to approval by the Chief of State." Representatives in the Cortes include present functionaries of the state: the Ministers, the National Counselors of the Falange, the Presidents of Supreme Courts of Justice and of Military Justice, the representatives of the National Syndicates, the mayors of the 50 provincial capitals, and other political and educational leaders, while the Chief of State himself can appoint 50 members of "high ecclesiastical, military, administrative or social standing."

Under the terms of Article XV, no bill can be introduced into the Cortes without the Government's consent; Article XVII makes all bills passed subject to General Franco's veto; and Article XIII provides that "in case of war or for urgent reasons" the Government can legislate by decree.

Following the election of February 16, 1936, when the Left parties won a majority in the Cortes, the political situation became more and more confused until armed revolt under the leadership of General Francisco Franco broke out on July 18, 1936. The Republican Government after nearly three years of war capitulated on March 29, 1939.

In January, 1938, the organic laws establishing the Spanish Syndicalist State were promulgated by General Franco's government. They continue as the basis of his régime.

The present cabinet is composed as follows: General Francisco Franco (Premier and President of the Falange), General Francisco Gomez Jordana Sousa (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Blas Perez Gonzalez (Minister of Interior), General Vigón Suerodiaz (Minister of Air), Vice-Admiral Salvador Moreno (Minister of the Navy), General Carlos Asensio Cavanillas (Minister of the Army), Eduardo Aunos (Minister of Justice), Joaquín Benjumea Burín (Minister of Finance), Demetrio Carceller Segura (Minister of Commerce), José Ibañez Martin (Minister of Education), Alfonso Peña Boeuf (Minister of Public Works), Miguel Primo de Rivera (Minister of Agriculture), José Antonio Girón (Minister of Labor) and José Luís Arrese (Minister-Secretary of the Falange).

## PARTIES

All political parties have been outlawed, and by decree of General Franco merged into one government party (the Falange Española) under his control. However there are several distinct divergent tendencies that correspond to the old parties in fact — the Falangists (Fascists), the Requetés (the Carlists) and the Monarchists, and to these may be added the Church Party.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted the newspapers listed are dailies which are published six times a week, that is, exclusive of Sunday evening or Monday morning. In the large cities there is a paper which comes out only on Monday morning and is called the *Hoja Oficial del Lunes*. It is edited by the press association of the city where it is printed.

The entire press is subject to control by the Vice Secretariat of Popular Education of the Falangist Party (Law of March, 1941).

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Director, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>PAPERS PUBLISHED IN MADRID</b>		
A. B. C. . . . .		José Losada ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Arriba . . . . .	Falange Organ.	Xavier de Echarri ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Alcázar . . . . .		J. E. Casariego ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hoja Oficial del Lunes . . . . .	Edited by Press Association of Madrid.	Victor Ruiz Albéniz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Informaciones . . . . .		Victor de la Serna ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Madrid . . . . .		Juan Pujol ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mundo (weekly) . . . . .	Edited by Official News Agency EFE.	Vicente Gállego ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pueblo . . . . .	National Syndicalist Organ.	Jesus Ercilla ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ya . . . . .		Juan José Pradera ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS</b>		
A. B. C. (Seville) . . . . .		José Maria Vazquez ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Baleares (Palma de Mallorca) . . . . .	Falange Organ.	
El Correo Catalan (Barcelona) . . . . .	Falange Organ.	Diego Ramirez Pato ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario de Barcelona (Barcelona) . . . . .		Juan Burgada y Juliá ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Correo Español (Bilbao) . . . . .	Falange Organ.	Joaquín Zuazagoitia ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Diario Vasco (San Sebastian) . . . . .	Falange Organ.	Antonio de Alascoaga ( <i>Ed.</i> )
F. E. (Seville) . . . . .	Falange Organ.	Francisco Ortiz Muñoz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Faro (Vigo) . . . . .		Manuel Otero ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gaceta del Norte (Bilbao) . . . . .		A. López Becerra ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hierro (Bilbao) . . . . .	Falange Organ.	Bernardo Bureba ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Levante (Valencia) . . . . .	Falange Organ.	Ignacio Catalán ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Noticiero Universal (Barcelona) . . . . .		José Palou Garí ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Las Provincias (Valencia) . . . . .		Teodoro Llorente ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Pueblo Gallego (Vigo) . . . . .	Falange Organ.	Victoriano Ballesteros ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Solidaridad Nacional (Barcelona) . . . . .	Falange Organ.	Luis Santamarina ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sur (Malaga) . . . . .	Falange Organ.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Director, Editor, etc.</i>
La Vanguardia Española . . . (Barcelona)		Luis de Galinsoga ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hoy (Badajoz) . . . . .		Narciso Campillo ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Heraldo de Aragon. . . . (Zaragoza)		Pascual Martín ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Tarde (Malaga) . . . . .		Juan Cortés Salido ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Correo de Andalucía (Seville)		José Montoto ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Ideal de Granada (Granada)		Aquilino Morcillo Herrera ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Voz de España . . . . . (San Sebastián)		A. Molina Plata ( <i>Dir.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

EFE . . . . .	Official Spanish Foreign News Agency.	Vicente Gállego ( <i>Dir.</i> )
CIFRA . . . . .	Official Spanish Local News Agency.	Vicente Gállego ( <i>Dir.</i> )
LOGOS . . . . .	Private Local News Agency.	Manuel Vigil Vazquez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
MENCHETA . . . . .	Private Local News Agency.	Luis Mencheta ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm  
 Area: 173,347 square miles  
 Population: 6,458,221 (1942 estimate)

## Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858; ascended throne December 8, 1907

## Cabinet

National Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian,  
 Conservative and People's)  
 Appointed December 13, 1939

## Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

## PARLIAMENT (Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER \*  
(Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER  
(Andra Kammaren)

<i>Speaker: JOHAN NILSSON (Conservative)</i>		<i>Election of September, 1940 (for four years)</i> <i>Speaker: AUGUST SÄVSTRÖM (Social Democrat)</i>	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic . . . . .	82	Social Democratic . . . . .	134
Conservative . . . . .	31	Conservative . . . . .	42
Agrarian . . . . .	21	Agrarian . . . . .	28
People's . . . . .	15	People's . . . . .	23
Communist . . . . .	1	Communist . . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	150	Total . . . . .	230

\* One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city councils.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Cabinet has the following make-up: 6 Social Democrats, 2 Agrarians, 3 Conservatives, 2 members of the People's Party (Liberals) and 3 non-partisans. Its members are: Per Albin Hansson (Premier), Christian E. Günther (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ernst Johannes Wigforss (Minister of Finance), Gustav Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), Per Edvin Sköld (Minister of Defense), Thorwald Bergquist (Minister of Justice), A. Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), G. Andersson of Rasjön (Minister of Communications), Gösta A. Bagge (Minister of Education), Herman Eriksson (Minister of Commerce), Axel Gjöres (Minister of Civilian Supply), J. F. Domö, R. E. Rosander, Nils J. E. Quensel, Axel Ludvig Rubbestad and Knut Ewerlöf (Ministers without Portfolio).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor

party adhering to 2d Internationale. In regard to *foreign policy* the Social Democratic Party has since the outbreak of war, in common with the other government parties, unreservedly adhered to the policy of strict neutrality in the war between the Great Powers adopted by the government. A strong defense organization is advocated by the Party as a means to ensure this policy and the respect of the independence and the integrity of the country. The resumption of the close coöperation between the Northern countries broken off by the occupation of Denmark and Norway is also a program common to all the government parties. For peacetime universal coöperation between all countries and the development of international law constitute the leading principles. In *domestic policy*, advocates democracy in management of industry, a certain amount of Government supervision of industry and business, social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

*Leaders:* Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), Gustav Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), E. Wigforss (Minister of Finance), P. E. Sköld (Minister of Defense), Östen Undén (Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee of the Riksdag), Rickard Sandler (Governor of the county of Gävleborg) and August Lindberg (President of Trade Union Federation).

**CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, follows the same policy as the Social Democrats. In *domestic policy*, favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions; development of agriculture and commerce and moderate protection of domestic industry against foreign competition; interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

*Leaders:* Gösta A. Bagge (Minister of Education), J. F. Domö and K. Ewerlöf (Ministers without Portfolio), Martin Skoglund and Ivar Anderson.

**PEOPLE'S PARTY:** A fusion of the old Prohibition Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same policy as the Social Democrats. In *domestic policy*, favors collaboration between the classes, private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry; the facilitation of international trade; checking of trusts and other monopolies, both State and private; reform of the electoral system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system).

*Leaders:* Gustaf Andersson of Rasjön (Minister of Communications), Thorwald Bergquist (Minister of Justice), Bertil Ohlin and Sam Larsson.

**AGRARIAN PARTY:** Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. In *foreign policy* follows same policy as the Social Democrats; in *domestic policy* favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, economy in administration and adequate national defense.

*Leaders:* Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), Axel Ludvig Ruddestad (Minister without Portfolio), G. H. Svensson of Grönvik, Erik von Heland and Petrus Gränebo.

**COMMUNISTS:** Affiliated with the 3d Internationale.

*Leader:* Sven Linderot.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet. . . . .	Non-partisan, Nazi tendencies.	P. G. Peterson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Aftontidningen . . . . .	Social-Democratic.	Frans Severin ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dagens Nyheter . . . . .	People's Party.	Sten F. Dehlgren ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ny Dag . . . . .	Communist.	Leif Kihlberg ( <i>Pol. Ed.</i> )
Nya Dagligt Allehanda . . . . .	Conservative.	Gustav Johansson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Morgontidningen . . . . .	Social Democratic.	Erik Wästberg ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad . . . . .	People's Party.	Rickard Lindström ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Svenska Dagbladet . . . . .	Conservative.	Börje Brilioth ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Svenska Morgonbladet . . . . .	People's Party.	Ivar Anderson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning . . . . .	Independent.	D. Ollén ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Gothenburg)		Torgny Segerstedt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Göteborgs Morgonpost . . . . .	Conservative.	S. Neander-Nilsson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs-Posten . . . . .	People's Party.	Harry Hjärne ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Gothenburg)		
Ny Tid . . . . .	Social Democratic.	K. J. Olsson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Gothenburg)		
Östgöta Correspondenten . . . . .	Conservative.	C. R. E. Ridderstad ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Linköping)		
Arbetet . . . . .	Social Democratic.	Allan Vougt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Malmö)		
Skånska Dagbladet . . . . .	Agrarian.	Hjalmar Berlin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Malmö)		
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten . . . . .	Conservative.	Claes Lindskog ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Malmö)		
Uppsala Nya Tidning . . . . .	People's Party.	Axel Johansson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Uppsala)		
Eskilstuna-Kuriren . . . . .	People's Party.	J. A. Selander ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Affärsvärlden (weekly) . . . . .	Financial.	Emil Fitger ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Finanstidningen (weekly) . . . . .	Financial.	Hjalmar Fredriksson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Svensk Tidskrift (monthly) . . . . .	Conservative.	Elis Håstad ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Swedish Export (monthly) . . . . .	Trade Journal; in English.	Erik Nylander ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tiden (monthly) . . . . .	Social Democratic.	T. Gårdlund ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå . . . . .	Central news agency, owned and operated on coöperative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	Gustaf Reuterswärd ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrån . . . . .	Independent.	Tell Dahllöf ( <i>Mg. Dir.</i> )
Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrån . . . . .	Owned and operated by the General Export Association of Sweden.	E. Hummelgren ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne  
Area: 15,944 square miles  
Population: 4,260,719 (1942 estimate)

## *Federal Council*

Composed of seven members, chosen by Parliament for term ending December 31, 1947

MARCEL PILET-GOLAZ (Radical Democratic) Foreign Affairs

DR. PHILIPP ETTER (Catholic Conservative) Interior

ERNEST NOBS (Social Democrat) Finances and Customs

DR. ENRICO CELIO (Catholic Conservative) Posts and Railroads

DR. WALTER STAMPFLI (Radical Democratic) Public Economy

EDUARD VON STEIGER (Farmers, Workers and Middle Class)  
Justice and Police

DR. KARL KOBELT (Radical Democratic) Army

## *President of the Confederation*

DR. WALTER STAMPFLI (Radical Democratic)

Elected by Parliament on December 15, 1943; assumed office January 1, 1944, for one-year term

## PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

### COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des États; Ständerat; Consiglio degli Stati)

*Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2 for each canton*

*President:* DR. ADOLF SUTER (Catholic Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic Conservative . . . . .	19
Radical Democratic . . . . .	12
Social Democratic . . . . .	5
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class . . . . .	4
Democratic . . . . .	2
Liberal Democratic . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	44

### NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil National; Nationalrat; Consiglio Nazionale)

*Election of October 31, 1943 (for legislative period ending December, 1947)*

*President:* DR. PAUL GYSLER (Farmers, Workers and Middle Class)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic . . . . .	56
Radical Democratic . . . . .	47
Catholic Conservative . . . . .	43
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class . . . . .	23
Liberal Democratic . . . . .	8
Independents' Party . . . . .	6
Democratic . . . . .	5
Minor groups . . . . .	6
Total . . . . .	194

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** A progressive, middle-class party; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution

of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense; advocates reform legislation including social measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; urges the restriction of foreign residents.

*Leaders:* Marcel Pilet-Golaz (Vice President of the Confederation) and Dr. Karl Kobelt (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Walter Stampfli (President of the Confederation), Dr. M. Wey (President of Party, Member of Council of States), Dr. Ernst Wetter (formerly Member of Federal Council), Ernst Löpfe-Benz (formerly President of Council of States), Bizio Bossi (Member of Council of States) and A. Lachenal, Th. Gut and Dr. Henri Berthoud (Members of National Council).

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation as well as its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

*Leaders:* Charles Rosselet (formerly President of National Council), Ernest Nobs (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), E. Reinhard, Dr. Oprecht (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

**CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY:** A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

*Leaders:* Dr. Enrico Celio (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Philipp Etter (Member of Federal Council), Bernard de Weck (formerly President of Council of States), Raymond Evéquoz (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Dr. Adolf Suter (President of Council of States), Albert Züst (formerly President of Council of States) and Dr. Walter Amstalden (formerly President of Council of States).

**FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY:** Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interest and industry, and strong national defense.

*Leaders:* Eduard von Steiger (Member of Federal Council), Rudolf Reichling (President of Party), Rudolf Minger (formerly Member of Federal Council), Dr. Marcus Feldmann (Member of National Council), Dr. Paul Gysler (President of National Council), Hans Stähli (formerly President of National Council), J. Winzeler and Dr. Erich Uhlmann (Members of Council of States).

**INDEPENDENTS' PARTY:** A progressive, middle class party representing consumers' interests; favors reduction of cost of living.

*Leaders:* Gottlieb Duttweiler (Member of National Council) and Dr. Felix Moeschlin.

**LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but recruited more in Protestant circles; federalist; opposed to socialism and strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle

classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

*Leaders:* Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri and Albert Picot (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and Marcel de Coulon (Members of Council of States).

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SWITZERLAND:** Formed in 1941 by the democratic parties of the cantons of Zurich, Grisons and Glarus; its objectives are to unite the left middle class of the country, so as finally to create an understanding between outdated differences which separate socialism and the middle class; it advocates the realization of social democracy.

*Leaders:* Dr. Albert Maag and Dr. Andreas Gadiant (Members of National Council), Dr. A. Lardelli and Melchior Hefti (Members of Council of States).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt . . . .	Independent.	W. Thormann ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Berner Tagwacht . . . .	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bund . . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Arnold H. Schwengeler ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Neue Berner Zeitung . . . .	Farmers Party.	Dr. M. Feldmann ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Aargauer Tagblatt (Aarau) . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenauser ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Basler Arbeiterzeitung . . . .	Social Democratic.	W. Hungerbühler ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten . . . .	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Basle)		
Nationalzeitung (Basle) . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hagemann ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Dovere (Bellinzona) . . . .	Radical.	Carlo Maggini ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Popolo e Libertà (Bellinzona) . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	G. Regazzoni ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Buendner Tagblatt (Chur) . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Andreas Brügger ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Frier Raetier (Chur) . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Willi Rohner ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Thurgauer Zeitung . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. P. Altwegg ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Frauenfeld)		
Liberté (Fribourg) . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	A. Dessonaz ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Freiburger Nachrichten . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	A. Remy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé A. M. Chamonin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Geneva)		
Journal de Genève . . . .	Liberal Democratic.	Jean Martin ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Geneva)		René Payot ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Suisse (Geneva) . . . .	Independent.	Marc Chenevière ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tribune de Genève . . . .	Independent.	E. Junod ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Geneva)		M. Bridel ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Glarner Nachrichten (Glarus) . . . .	Democratic.	Hans Trümpp ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne . . . .	Independent.	O. Treyvaud ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Lausanne)		Maxime Reymond ( <i>Pol. Ed.</i> )
Gazette de Lausanne . . . .	Liberal.	M. Rigassi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Lausanne)		M. Muret ( <i>Pol. Ed.</i> )
Le Peuple . . . . .	Social Syndicalist.	M. von der Aa ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Lausanne)		
La Revue . . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Paul Martinet ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Lausanne)		Charles Rieben ( <i>Pol. Ed.</i> )
Tribune de Lausanne . . . .	Independent.	R. Monnet ( <i>Dir. and Ed.</i> )
(Lausanne)		
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne) . . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Keller ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vaterland (Lucerne) . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Franz Züst ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano) . . . .	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano) . . . .	Liberal Democratic.	Fulvio Bolla ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Giornale del Popolo . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Don Leber ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel . . . .	Independent.	H. Wolfarth ( <i>Dir.</i> )
(Neuchâtel)		
Ostschweiz (St. Gall) . . . .	Catholic Conservative.	A. Horat ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
St. Galler Tagblatt . . . (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	E. Flükiger ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Landbote (Winterthur) . .	Democratic.	Oscar Hürsch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Intelligenzblatt . . . (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Uhlmann ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten . (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	Hermann Odermatt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neue Zuercher Zeitung . .	Radical Democratic; wide circulation; well informed on economic questions.	F. Rietmann ( <i>Dir.</i> ) Willy Bretscher ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tages-Anzeiger für Stadt und Landschaft Zurich (Zurich)	Independent; largest circulation of any paper in Switzerland.	
Volksrecht (Zurich) . . .	Social Democratic.	Dr. E. Meierhans ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Weltwoche (weekly) . . .	Independent; supports strong army.	K. von Schuhmacher ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Politische Rundschau (Schaffhausen) (monthly)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Neue Schweizer Rundschau . (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European culture.	Dr. Walther Meyer ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Rote Revue. . . . .	Social Democratic.	Dr. Paul Meierhans and M. Heeb ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Revue de Droit International (Geneva) (quarterly)	Organ of International Law Association.	Dr. Antoine Sottile ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Schweizer Rundschau . . . (Einsiedeln) (monthly)	Catholic.	Dr. C. Doka ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Schweizerische Monatshefte für Politik und Kultur (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European politics.	Dr. Jann von Sprecher ( <i>Ed.</i> )

NEWS AGENCY

Swiss Telegraphic Agency .	Independent.	Dr. Siegfried Frey ( <i>Dir.</i> )
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# THAILAND (SIAM)\*

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 198,095 square miles (not including area obtained from French Indo-China)

Population: 14,464,489 (1937 census)

## *Ruler*

KING ANANDA MAHIDOL

Born September 20, 1925; proclaimed King March 2, 1935

## *Council of Regency*

H. R. H. PRINCE ADITYA DIBABHA (President) and  
GEN. CHAO PHYA BIJAYENDRA YODHIN

## *Premier*

LUANG PIBUL SONGGRAM  
(President of Council of Ministers)

Appointed December 17, 1938

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Thailand was overthrown by a *coup d'état*. Three days later King Prajadhipok signed a provisional constitution, which was replaced on December 10, 1932, by a permanent constitution. The constitution provides for a State Council of Ministers appointed by the King and composed of a President and from fourteen to twenty-four other Ministers. It also provides for a unicameral legislative body, known as the Assembly of the People's Representatives, which is made up of members elected for four years by the people. During a transitional period, not to exceed ten years from the date of the signing of the provisional constitution, it was provided that there should be two categories of members of the Assembly, members of the first category being elective and an equal number of the second being appointed by the King under the terms of the Electoral Law (promulgated December 16, 1932); at the close of the transitional period all members were to be elective. In 1940, the Assembly further extended the period of transition for another ten years. The Assembly as now organized consists of 182 members. The State Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

In the latter part of 1933 the new government banned political associations and no political parties are recognized as existing in Thailand.

On April 1, 1933, King Prajadhipok dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June, 1933, Colonel Phya Phahol, who had participated as a leader in the original *coup d'état* of June, 1932, led a new *coup d'état*, following which a liberal State Council was formed. He became Premier, serving until December, 1938.

On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated, whereupon Prince Ananda Mahidol, son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was proclaimed King as from the same date. A Council of Regency represents the authority of the King.

On September 11, 1938, the Council of Regency in the name of the King dis-

\*Thailand was occupied by Japanese military forces on December 7, 1941, and was used as a base for attacks against United Nations possessions in neighboring localities.

solved the Assembly of the People's Representatives but did not accept the resignation of the Council of Ministers, the members of which continued to act in their various capacities. An election of first category members was ordered within ninety days and was duly held on November 12, 1938. The Assembly convened on December 10, 1938.

The King, who had been absent from Thailand since the beginning of his reign, arrived in Bangkok on November 15, 1938, for a visit. He departed again on January 13, 1939, to return to Switzerland to complete his education.

## PRESS

The press in Thailand is subject to government control.  
All publications listed are published in the capital city.

## NEWSPAPERS

<i>Name of Publication</i>	<i>Editor or Proprietor</i>
Bangkok Times (in English) . . . . .	W. H. Mundie ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bangkok Chronicle (in English) . . . . .	Sivaram Madhvan ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Khao Bhap (in Thai) (Pictorial News) . . . . .	Nai Prayoon Darakorn na Ayudhya ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Krungdeb Varasap (in Thai) (Bangkok Daily News) . . . . .	Mom Rajawongse Nopakeo Navaratana ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Phadungjati (in Thai) (Nation's Uplift) . . . . .	Nai Vichai Prasangsit ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Prajajati (in Thai) (The Nation) . . . . .	Nai Saluey Asvanonda ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Prajamitr (in Thai) (Friend of the Nation) . . . . .	Nai Malai Chubhinij ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pramuan Wan (in Thai) (Daily Report) . . . . .	Nai Chalerm Vudhikosit ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sahai Rashdr (in Thai) (Friend of the People) . . . . .	Nai Thongyoo Thiphasathien ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Srikrung (in Thai) (City's Welfare) . . . . .	Nai Sandana Darndranonda ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Subhap Burush (in Thai) (Gentlemen) . . . . .	Nai Kularb Saipradist ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Thai Mai (in Thai) (The New Thai) . . . . .	Nai Prakai Sarachamnon ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Thai Rashdr (in Thai) (The Thai People) . . . . .	Nai Sandhana Dhandharanon da ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tong Nguan (in Chinese) . . . . .	Nai Kiakmeng Se Kow ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## PERIODICALS

Kasikorn (in Thai) (Farmer's Magazine) (Official) . . . . .	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Khao Baedya (in Thai) (Medical News) . . . . .	The Medical Association ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Khao Bhap (in Thai) (Pictorial News) . . . . .	The Khao Bhap Co., Ltd. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Prajajati (in Thai) (The Nation) . . . . .	Nai Yud Mahajati ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Pramuan Sarn (in Thai) (Weekly Report) . . . . .	Momchao Bhorn Bhimolbham Ratchani ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Thalaeng Karn Satharanasukh (in Thai) (Medical Journal of Thai Medical Association) . . . . .	The Public Health Department ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Tong Tiew Sabdaha (in Thai) (Weekly Traveling—Semi-official) . . . . .	Bureau of Tourist Promotion, Department of Commerce ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Yarnyont (in Thai) (Automobiles) . . . . .	Nai Damri Patamasiri ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## TRADE PUBLICATIONS

Khao Sinka (in Thai) (Trade Bulletin—Official) . . . . .	Department of Commerce ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Record (in Thai and English) (Quarterly) . . . . .	Department of Commerce ( <i>Prop.</i> )

# TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)

Area: 296,502 square miles

Population: 17,869,901 (1940 census)

## *President*

GENERAL ISMET İNÖNÜ (People's Party)

Elected by the National Assembly on November 11, 1938,  
to succeed the late President Atatürk; reelected on April 3, 1939,  
and on March 8, 1943, for four-year term

## *Cabinet*

Republican People's Party

Appointed March 9, 1943

## *Premier*

ŞÜKRÜ SARACOĞLU (Republican People's Party)

## PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)  
(Buyük Millet Meclisi)

*Election of February 28, 1943 (four-year term)*

*President: ABDÜLHALİK RENDA (People's Party)*

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Republican People's Party . . . . .	416
"Independent Group" of People's Party . . . . .	35
Independents . . . . .	4
Total . . . . .	455

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

**REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY:** The only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it seeks to keep Turkey out of the war as long as her independence and integrity are not threatened. With this end in view, the Turkish Government, while maintaining its alliance with Great Britain under the Tri-Partite Treaty signed at Ankara on October 19, 1939, entered into a Treaty of Friendship with Germany on June 18, 1941. The conclusion of this Treaty signified that Turkey's alliance with Great Britain was construed as not requiring her to take up arms against Germany. Turkey's official position is now characterized as one of neutrality although earlier in the war its attitude was referred to as one of non-belligerency. In *domestic policy* the party works for the modernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates *étatisme*. On February 5, 1937, the

Turkish Constitution was amended to include the principles of the People's Party as a result of which it defines the state as "republican, nationalist, populist, étatist, laicist and revolutionary." By a unanimous vote of a special Party Congress in December, 1938, the election of General Ismet İnönü as President General of the Party was rendered valid for life.

Following a decision reached by the Fifth Grand Congress of the Party on May 27, 1939, an Independent Group of 21 deputies was experimentally formed from among the members of the Republican People's Party to act as benevolent critics of the Party's program during debates in the Assembly. Following the election of 1943 this number was increased to 35. President İnönü, also President of the Republic and of the Party, is President of the Independent Group; and Ali Rıza Tarhan, former Minister of Customs and Monopolies, is Vice-President. In addition to the "Independent Group" of the Party, there are also four deputies independent of the Party.

*Leaders:* General Ismet İnönü (President of the Republic and President of the People's Party); Abdülhalik Renda (President of the Grand National Assembly); Şükrü Saracoğlu (Premier) and Memduh Şevket Esenal (Secretary General of the Party).

Members of the Cabinet are: Ali Rıza Türel (Minister of Justice), Gen. Ali Rıza Artunkal (Minister of National Defense), Hilmi Ural (Minister of Interior), Numan Menemencioğlu (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Fuad Ağrali (Minister of Finance), H. Âli Yücel (Minister of Education), General Ali Fuad Cebesoy (Minister of Communications), Sirri Day (Minister of Public Works), Dr. H. Alataş (Minister of Hygiene and Social Assistance), Suad Hayri Ürgüplü (Minister of Customs and Monopolies), Şevket Raşid Hatipoğlu (Minister of Agriculture), Celal Said Siren (Minister of Commerce) and Fuat Sirmen (Minister of Economy).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Istanbul.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aksam . . . . .	Neutral; reflects views of official circles.	Necmeddin Sadak ( <i>Prop., Ed.</i> )
Beyoglu . . . . .	Pro-Axis; in French.	Gilberto Primi ( <i>Prop., Ed.</i> )
Cumhuriyet . . . . .	Pro-Axis; also publishes a French edition, <i>La République</i> .	Yunus Nadi ( <i>Prop., Ed.</i> )
İkdam . . . . .	Neutral.	Etem İzzet Benice ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Abidin Daver ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Istanbul . . . . .	Pro-Vichy; French interests; in French.	Pierre Le Goff ( <i>Prop., Ed.</i> )
Le Journal D'Orient . . . . .	Jewish interests; in French.	Albert Karasu ( <i>Prop., Ed.</i> )
Son Posta . . . . .	Pro-Axis; Right sympathies.	Selim Ragıp Emeç and Ali Ekrem Uşaklıgil ( <i>Props. and Eds.</i> )
Son Telgraf . . . . .	Neutral.	Etem İzzet Benice ( <i>Prop., Ed.</i> )
Tan . . . . .	Anti-Axis; Left sympathies.	Halil Lütfi Dördüncü and Zekeriya Sertel ( <i>Props. and Eds.</i> )
Tasviri Efkâr . . . . .	Pro-Axis; conservative.	Velit Ebüzziya ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Türkische Post . . . . .	German interests; in German.	Dr. Eduard Schaefer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ulus (Ankara) . . . . .	Organ of Republican People's Party.	Falih Rifki Atay ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vakit . . . . .	Neutral.	Asim Us ( <i>Prop., Ed.</i> )
Vatan . . . . .	Pro-Democracies.	Ahmet Emin Yalman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Yeni Sabah . . . . .	Pro-Democracies.	A. C. Saracoğlu ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Tanin . . . . .	Pro-Democracies.	Hüseyin Cahit Yalçın ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Resmî Gazete (Ankara) . . . . .	Laws, decrees and official notices.	Prime Minister's Office ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Ayin Tarihi (Monthly) (Ankara) . . . . .	Review of Turkish and foreign press.	Direction Générale de la Presse ( <i>Pub.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie d'Istanbul (Monthly)	Economic; in Turkish and French.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Konjonktur (Monthly) (Ankara)	Market fluctuations and statistics; in Turkish and French.	Ministry of Commerce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Der Nahe Osten (Semi-monthly)	Economic; in German.	Türkische Post ( <i>Pub.</i> )
L'Economiste d'Orient (Semi-monthly)	Economic; in French.	Reşit Saffet Ababinen ( <i>Prop., Ed.</i> )
Monthly Trade Journal (Monthly)	Economic; in English.	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Ticaret Haberli (Weekly) (Ankara)	Economic.	Ministry of Commerce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Bulletin Trimestriel de la Banque Centrale	Statistics; in French and Turkish.	Central Bank of Turkish Republic ( <i>Pub.</i> )
La Turquie Kemaliste. (Bi-monthly) (Ankara)	Cultural; in French, English and German.	Direction Générale de la Presse ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Maden Tetkik Ve Arama (Quarterly) (Ankara)	Mining; sometimes articles in French, German or English.	Institute for Mineral Study and Research ( <i>Pub.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Menemencioğlu ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Turkish Press Association	Independent.	Falih Rifki Atay ( <i>Dir.</i> )

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles;

including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 131,669,275 (1940 census)

## *President*

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Reelected November 5, 1940, for third term of four years

## *Cabinet*

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

## PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER  
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER  
(House of Representatives)

*Election of November 3, 1942 (six-year term;  
renewed by thirds every two years)*

*Election of November 3, 1942 (for two years)*

*President:* HENRY A. WALLACE  
(Democrat)

*Speaker:* SAM RAYBURN (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic . . . . .	56	Democratic . . . . .	217
Republican . . . . .	38	Republican . . . . .	209
Progressive . . . . .	1	Progressive . . . . .	2
Vacancy . . . . .	1	Farmer-Labor . . . . .	1
	—	American Labor . . . . .	1
		Vacancies . . . . .	5
Total . . . . .	96	Total . . . . .	435

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Labor and the Tory Parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follows, will reveal few important differences. Although the 1940 platforms reveal that the two parties have exchanged certain planks, neither has broken completely with tradition. There are liberal and conservative Democrats, liberal and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United

States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs.

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934, and an independent national party in 1938. It is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Philip La Follette (former Governor of Wisconsin). It did badly in recent elections. Its strength in the House has been reduced from eight to two. Senator La Follette represents the party in the Senate.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The platforms of the two principal parties are as follows:

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. Its general principles have been: In *foreign policy*, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and coöperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, all of which it calls the "Good Neighbor" Policy; opposition to war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for defense; a policy of taking the profits out of war; no cancellation of the debts owed the United States by foreign nations. The party originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but it subsequently dropped this issue; membership in the World Court was likewise dropped following the Senate's defeat of this bill in 1935. The party, prior to Pearl Harbor, favored full aid "short of war" to Great Britain, China, Greece and other nations resisting the aggression of dictator states, and regarded the United States as the "arsenal of democracy." In *domestic policy* it defended the Reciprocal Trade Agreements as beneficial to both agriculture and industry; conceived of unemployment as a national problem to be met in a national way; other problems — drought, dust storms, minimum hours and wages, child labor — it defined as not capable of solution by 48 separate states but recommended State and Federal coöperation, Federal coöperation to proceed within the limits of the Constitution; where this is impossible the Party recommends amendment to the Constitution; opposed monopolies and concentration of power; recommended various safeguards for savings and investment (insisting

on the truth in the sale of securities, applying a brake on use of credit for speculative purposes, curbing certain practices of utility holding companies, insuring bank accounts of all citizens); continued protection of the rights of labor; defended old age and social security insurance; approved of rural electrification and cheap power; promised continued aid to the farmer, defended soil conservation, and expressed a desire to mitigate farm tenancy; before the war it promised an immediate extension of the merit system and a reduction in the expenses of government, a part of this reduction to come by returning prosperity; has spoken for a sound currency but a currency so stabilized as to prevent former wide fluctuations in value.

*Leaders:* Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), Henry A. Wallace (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), Robert E. Hannegan (Chairman of National Democratic Committee), Alben W. Barkley (Party Leader in the Senate), Sam Rayburn (Speaker of the House) and John W. McCormack (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 106 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

The members of the cabinet are: Cordell Hull (Secretary of State), Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury), Henry L. Stimson (Secretary of War, former Republican Secretary of State), Frank Knox (Secretary of the Navy, former Republican Candidate for Vice-President), Francis Biddle (Attorney-General), Frank C. Walker (Postmaster-General), Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior), Claude R. Wickard (Secretary of Agriculture), Jesse H. Jones (Secretary of Commerce) and Frances Perkins (Secretary of Labor).

**REPUBLICAN PARTY:** Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. Its general principles have been as follows: In *foreign policy*, urged collection of Allied debts; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand Pact for the renunciation of war, though some of its members opposed it; favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand Pact; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced against joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declared against imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, and wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; desired an adequate national defense but coöperation with other nations for a limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms; advocated full aid to Great Britain "short of war" in her fight against the dictators. In *domestic policy* it endorsed a tariff to protect American manufactures and labor, and demanded the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; defended the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court; championed local self-government and recommended that relief be returned to the local areas; promised continued assistance to the farmer, approved of soil conservation and land retirement; urged the repeal of all Federal laws hindering the prosperity of industry and agriculture inasmuch as the solution of unemployment lies in the increased activity of all branches of production; protection of the full rights of labor; approved of old age security but on a pay-as-you-go basis; strict enforcement of laws against monopolies; enforcement of the principle of civil service; demanded a cessation of the government's spending policy, a balanced budget, and a revision of the Federal

tax system; postulated the existence of a sound currency on a balanced budget, promised no further devaluation, and approved of coöperation with other countries to promote currency stabilization.

*Leaders:* Wendell Willkie (Presidential Candidate in 1940), Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), Alfred M. Landon (Presidential Candidate in 1936), Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Party Leader in the House), Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate) and Harrison Earl Spangler (Chairman of the Republican National Committee). There is a National Committee of 106 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

## PRESS

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation*</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>ALABAMA</b>			
Age-Herald ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	49,965	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson ( <i>Pub.</i> )
(Birmingham)			J. E. Chappell ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Advertiser ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	50,222	Democratic.	R. F. Hudson ( <i>Pub.</i> )
(Montgomery)			
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			
Times ( <i>m.</i> ) (Los Angeles)	235,487	Republican.	Norman Chandler ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Chronicle ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	116,551	Republican.	George T. Cameron ( <i>Pub.</i> )
(San Francisco)			
Examiner ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	169,227	Independent.	Hearst newspaper
(San Francisco)			(See Note p. 186)
			Clarence R. Lindner ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>COLORADO</b>			
Post ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . .	167,198	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
(Denver)			
Rocky Mountain News	48,179	Independent.	Jack Foster ( <i>Pres. and Ed.</i> )
(Denver)			
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
Courant ( <i>m.</i> ) (Hartford).	49,586	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	Henry H. Conland ( <i>Pub.</i> )
			Maurice S. Sherman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>			
Post ( <i>m.</i> ) (Washington)	157,764	Independent.	Eugene Meyer ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Star ( <i>e.</i> ) (Washington) . . . . .	177,461	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>FLORIDA</b>			
Florida Times Union ( <i>m.</i> )	90,852	Democratic.	W. M. Ball ( <i>Pres. and Ed.</i> )
(Jacksonville)			
<b>GEORGIA</b>			
Constitution ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	136,529	Democratic.	Clark Howell ( <i>Pres.</i> )
(Atlanta)			
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			
Daily News ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . .	443,057	Independent.	Paul Scott Mowrer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
(Chicago)			
Tribune (Chicago) ( <i>m.</i> )	1,005,992	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
<b>INDIANA</b>			
News ( <i>e.</i> ) (Indianapolis)	153,120	Independent.	Richard Fairbanks ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Star ( <i>m.</i> ) (Indianapolis)	130,904	Independent Republican.	Stephen C. Noland ( <i>Ed.</i> )
			J. C. Shaffer ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
<b>IOWA</b>			
Register ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	170,891	Republican.	Gardner Cowles, Jr. ( <i>Pres.</i> )
(Des Moines)			Harvey Ingham ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>KANSAS</b>			
Capital ( <i>m.</i> ) (Topeka) . . . . .	48,378	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper
			( <i>Pub.</i> )
			Milton Tabor ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
<b>KENTUCKY</b>			
Courier-Journal ( <i>m.</i> ) . . . . .	127,341	Democratic.	Mark Ethridge ( <i>Pub.</i> )
(Louisville)			

\* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1943.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>			
Times-Picayune ( <i>m.</i> ) (New Orleans)	142,971	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson ( <i>Pres.</i> )
<b>MAINE</b>			
News ( <i>m.</i> ) (Bangor)	36,829	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>MARYLAND</b>			
Sun ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) (Baltimore)	159,971 ( <i>m.</i> ) 170,371 ( <i>e.</i> )	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Hamilton Owens ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			
Christian Science Monitor ( <i>e.</i> ) (Boston)	139,619	Independent; published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general circula- tion.	Erwin D. Canham ( <i>Mg.</i> <i>Ed.</i> )
Globe ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) (Boston)	132,198 ( <i>m.</i> ) 176,258 ( <i>e.</i> )	Democratic.	L. L. Winship ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Herald ( <i>m.</i> ) (Boston)	134,170	Republican.	R. B. Choate ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Post ( <i>m.</i> ) (Boston)	392,396	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier ( <i>Pub. and</i> <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			
Free Press ( <i>m.</i> ) (Detroit)	356,836	Independent.	John S. Knight ( <i>Pres.</i> )
News ( <i>e.</i> ) (Detroit)	381,971	Independent.	William E. Scripps ( <i>Pres.</i> ) W. S. Gilmore ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>MINNESOTA</b>			
Star-Journal ( <i>e.</i> ) (Minneapolis)	241,624	Independent Republican.	John Cowles ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Pioneer Press ( <i>m.</i> ) (St. Paul)	63,941	Independent Republican.	Joseph Ridder ( <i>Pres.</i> )
<b>MISSOURI</b>			
Star ( <i>e.</i> ) (Kansas City)	319,989	Independent.	H. J. Haskell ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Globe-Democrat ( <i>m.</i> ) (St. Louis)	246,461	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Post Dispatch ( <i>e.</i> ) (St. Louis)	261,095	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Ben Reese ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
<b>NEBRASKA</b>			
World-Herald ( <i>m. and e.</i> ) (Omaha)	97,914 ( <i>m.</i> ) 93,222 ( <i>e.</i> )	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly ( <i>Pub.</i> ) H. E. Newbranch ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			
News ( <i>e.</i> ) (Newark)	205,889	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>NEW YORK</b>			
Herald Tribune ( <i>m.</i> ) (New York City)	310,447	Republican.	Ogden Reid ( <i>Pres. and Ed.</i> )
Journal of Commerce ( <i>m.</i> ) (New York City)	19,474	Commercial.	Joseph E. Ridder ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Jules I. Bogen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
PM ( <i>e.</i> ) (New York City)	150,104	Independent Democratic.	Marshall Field ( <i>Prop.</i> ) John P. Lewis ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Post ( <i>e.</i> ) (New York City)	219,363	Democratic.	Mrs. D. S. Backer ( <i>Pub.</i> ) T. O. Thackrey ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Sun ( <i>e.</i> ) (New York City)	276,805	Republican.	William T. Dewart, Jr. ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Keats Speed ( <i>Exec. Ed.</i> )
Times ( <i>m.</i> ) (New York City)	440,086	Independent Democratic.	Arthur H. Sulzberger ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Charles Merz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Wall Street Journal ( <i>m.</i> ) (New York City)	32,242	Financial.	W. H. Grimes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
World-Telegram ( <i>e.</i> ) (New York City)	377,808	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 186) Roy W. Howard ( <i>Pres. and</i> <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			
Observer ( <i>m.</i> ) (Charlotte)	96,342	Democratic.	Julian S. Miller ( <i>Ed.</i> )
News & Observer ( <i>m.</i> ) (Raleigh)	72,548	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels ( <i>Pub.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<b>OHIO</b>			
Enquirer (m.) . . . . . (Cincinnati)	131,017	Independent.	W. F. Wiley ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
Plain Dealer (m.) . . . . . (Cleveland)	223,616	Independent Democratic.	Paul Bellamy ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Press (e.) . . . . . (Cleveland)	247,829	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) L. B. Seltzer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			
Tribune (e.) (Tulsa) . . . . .	54,193	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones ( <i>Pres.</i> )
World (m.) (Tulsa) . . . . .	65,809	Independent Democratic.	Eugene Lorton ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>OREGON</b>			
Oregonian (m.) (Portland)	146,286	Independent Republican.	Palmer Hoyt ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			
Bulletin (e.) . . . . . (Philadelphia)	623,157	Independent Republican.	Robert McLean ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Inquirer (m.) . . . . . (Philadelphia)	456,133	Independent Republican.	Charles A. Tyler ( <i>Pres.</i> )
Press (e.) . . . . . (Pittsburgh)	240,411	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Edward T. Leech ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			
Bulletin (e.) . . . . . (Providence)	128,818	Independent.	Sevellon Brown ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Journal (m.) (Providence)	40,582	Independent.	Sevellon Brown ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
Commercial Appeal (m.) . . . . . (Memphis)	135,575	Democratic.	John H. Sorrells ( <i>Pres.</i> )
<b>TEXAS</b>			
News (m.) (Dallas) . . . . .	114,272	Independent Democratic.	J. J. Taylor ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>UTAH</b>			
Tribune (m.) . . . . . (Salt Lake City)	66,976	Republican.	J. F. Fitzpatrick ( <i>Pub.</i> )
<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
News Leader (e.) . . . . . (Richmond)	78,090	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Douglas S. Freeman ( <i>Ed.</i> )
<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
Post Intelligencer (m.) . . . . . (Seattle)	114,009	Republican.	Hearst newspaper (See Note below) John Boettiger ( <i>Pub.</i> ) Elmer E. Todd ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Times (e.) (Seattle) . . . . .	135,303	Independent.	
<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
Journal (e.) (Milwaukee)	280,378	Independent.	Marvin H. Creager ( <i>Pres.</i> )

NOTE. — One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers . . . . .	Independent; composed of 16 papers in 13 cities.	William R. Hearst ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Scripps-Howard newspapers. . . . .	Independent; composed of 19 papers in 18 cities.	William W. Hawkins ( <i>Chairman of Board</i> ) G. B. Parker ( <i>Ed.</i> )

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, the Chicago Daily News, and the Chicago Tribune.

#### OUTLYING TERRITORY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Empire . . . . . (Juneau, Alaska)	Independent.	Helen Troy Bender ( <i>Pres.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chronicle . . . . . (Ketchikan, Alaska)	Independent.	Roy Anderson ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Advertiser . . . . . (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Raymond Coll ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hawaii Hōchi ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Honolulu, T. H.)	In Japanese and English.	Fred K. Makino ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Nippu Jiji . . . . . (Honolulu, T. H.)	In Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
Star-Bulletin ( <i>e.</i> ) . . . . . (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	J. R. Farrington ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Riley H. Allen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Tribune Herald . . . . . (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	J. R. Farrington ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Jack O'Brien ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Día . . . . . (Ponce, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Alma Latina ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Political and literary comment; in Spanish.	Eduardo Franklin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Correspondencia . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish and English.	Francisco M. Zeno ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Democracia . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Popular; advocates Puerto Rican independence as ultimate goal, and autonomous form of government until then; in Spanish.	Luis Muñoz Marín ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Imparcial . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Antonio Ayuso Valdivieso ( <i>Pub.</i> )
El Mundo . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; leading paper in Puerto Rico; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Puerto Rico Ilustrado . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Puerto Rico World Journal . . . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in English.	William J. Dorviller ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following are the more important non-English newspapers in the United States. In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all papers in the given language. Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1943*.

## DAILIES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Svornost (Chicago, Ill.) . . . . .	51,310	Czechoslovak	V. A. Gerringer ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Tyomies (Superior, Wis.) . . . . .	8,942	Finnish	Matt Wirtala ( <i>Ed.</i> )
L'Indépendant (Fall River, Mass.) . . . . .	6,810	French	Phillippe A. Lajoie ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Staats-Zeitung und Herold . . . . . (New York City)	32,361	German	Victor F. Ridder ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Atlantis (New York City) . . . . .	15,608	Greek	V. Constantinidis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Amerikai Magyar Nepszava . . . . . (New York City)	27,463	Hungarian	Paul Nadanyi ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Il Progresso Italo-Americano . . . . . (New York City)	45,570	Italian	Italo Carlo Falbo ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jewish Daily Forward . . . . . (New York City)	100,075	Yiddish	Abraham Cahan ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Naujienos (Chicago, Ill.) . . . . .	37,250	Lithuanian	Pius Grigaitis ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Kurier Codzienny . . . . . (Boston, Mass.)	27,945	Polish	J. Twarog ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Russky Golos (New York City) . . . . .	32,253	Russian	Dr. D. Z. Krinkin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Ludovy Dennik (Chicago, Ill.) . . . . .	22,000	Slovak	Pavel Hodos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Prensa (New York City) . . . . .	13,675	Spanish	Julio Garzon ( <i>Ed.</i> )

## NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press . . . . .	Association of newspaper publishers; independent.	Robert McLean ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Kent Cooper ( <i>Mgr.</i> )
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United Press : . . . .	News agency serving more than 1,400 newspapers in the United States and many other countries; politically independent.	Hugh Baillie ( <i>Pres.</i> )
International News Service and Universal News Service	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	Joseph V. Connolly ( <i>Pres.</i> ) Barry Faris ( <i>Ed.-in-Chief</i> )

## WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Economic.	P. T. Homan ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
American Historical Review (q.) (New York City)	Historical.	Guy Stanton Ford ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
American Journal of International Law (q.) . . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George A. Finch ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Pitman B. Potter ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) . . . . (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (bi-monthly) . . . . (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Atlantic Monthly (m.) . . . . (Boston, Mass.)	Literary, political and economic.	Edward A. Weeks, Jr. ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Barron's (w.) . . . . . (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Kenneth C. Hogate ( <i>Pres.</i> ) George E. Shea, Jr. ( <i>Ed.</i> ) Ralph Smith ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Business Week (w.) . . . . (New York City)	Economic and financial.	
Current History (Incorporating Events, Forum and Century) (m.) . . . . (New York City)	Political and current events.	D. G. Redmond ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Federal Reserve Bulletin (m.) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Foreign Affairs (q.) . . . . (New York City)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Foreign Commerce Weekly (w.) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Fortune (m.) . . . . . (New York City)	Political, economic and social.	Editorial Board — Henry R. Luce and others. G. M. Wrigley ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Geographical Review (q.) . . . . (New York City)	Geographical.	
Harper's Magazine (m.) . . . . (New York City)	Literary, political and economic.	Frederick Lewis Allen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Journal of Modern History (q.) (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte E. Schmitt ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Journal of Political Economy. (bi-monthly) (Chicago, Ill.)	Economic.	Jacob Viner and F. H. Knight ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Life (w.) . . . . . (New York City)	Pictorial, political, social and economic.	Henry R. Luce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Nation (w.) . . . . . (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Freda Kirchwey ( <i>Pub. and Ed.</i> )
Nation's Business (m.) . . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe ( <i>Ed.</i> )
New Republic (w.) . . . . . (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Bruce Bliven and others ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Newsweek (w.) . . . . . (New York City)	Weekly news organ.	Chet Shaw ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Pacific Affairs (q.) . . . . . (New York City)	Far Eastern political, social and economic questions.	William L. Holland ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Political Science Quarterly (New York City)	Political and economic.	John A. Krout ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	Arthur E. Monroe ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Saturday Evening Post ( <i>w.</i> ) (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political, social and current events.	Curtis Publishing Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> ) Ben Hibbs ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Survey of Current Business ( <i>m.</i> ) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
Time ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . . . (New York City)	Weekly news organ; flippant presentation.	Henry R. Luce ( <i>Pub.</i> )
United States News ( <i>w.</i> ) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Virginia Quarterly Review (Charlottesville, Va.)	Political, literary and economic.	Charlotte Kohler ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )
Yale Review ( <i>q.</i> ) . . . . . (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, literary and economic.	Wilbur Cross ( <i>Ed. Emeritus</i> ) Helen MacAfee ( <i>Mg. Ed.</i> )

# URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo  
Area: 72,153 square miles  
Population: 2,122,628 (1939 estimate)

## President

DR. JUAN JOSÉ AMÉZAGA

Elected on November 29, 1942; assumed office March 1, 1943,  
for four-year term

## Cabinet

Colorado

Appointed March 1, 1943

## PARLIAMENT

### SENATE

Election of November 29, 1942

President: DR. ALBERTO GUANI

Parties	Representation
Colorado . . . . .	19
Blanco . . . . .	7
Independent (Blanco) . . . . .	3
Catholic . . . . .	1
—	—

Total . . . . . 30

### CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Election of November 29, 1942

President: DR. LUIS BATLLE BERRES

Parties	Representation
Colorado . . . . .	58
Blanco . . . . .	23
Independent (Blanco) . . . . .	11
Catholic . . . . .	4
Communist . . . . .	2
Socialist . . . . .	1
—	—

Total . . . . . 99

General elections were held on November 29, 1942. Dr. Juan José Amézaga was chosen President and Alberto Guani (Foreign Minister in General Baldomir's cabinet) Vice President. A new Senate and Chamber were elected and the Colorado Party won a clear victory. A new, more liberal and more democratic Constitution framed by General Baldomir was adopted guaranteeing proportional representation in the Senate and Chamber according to the number of votes cast by each faction.

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Colorado (liberal) and Blanco or Nationalist (conservative) Parties date from the civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which the two warring factions then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for more than a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

Under the Uruguayan political system, factions (using *sublemas*) are recognized within the parties (using *lemas*) for the purpose of running candidates for the presidency and the higher elective offices. The right of any group to use the *lema* or *sublema* is a legal one which must be granted by the electoral court. In national elections the total of the votes cast for each *sublema* is credited to the *sublema* candidate having the greatest number of votes within

the *lema* itself. In effect this procedure combines a primary with a general national election. As an example of this, in the presidential election of 1942 the Colorados ran four candidates representing factions (*sublemas*) of the Party (*lema*). Dr. Amézaga's vote was highest, so he was awarded the total Colorado vote and was elected over the Blanco candidate.

Recent party history dates from March 31, 1933, when President Terra (Colorado) dissolved the National Administrative Council and both Houses of Congress and called a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution. Following the approval of this new Constitution on March 24, 1934, a general election which confirmed President Terra in power was held on May 18, 1934.

The 1934 constitution with its peculiar provision that three of the nine cabinet members and half of the members of the Senate must be taken from the chief opposition party (Blanco-Herreristas), proved in the opinion of the Baldomir Administration, as well as in that of the Batllista and Blanco-Independiente groups, highly unsatisfactory. The years during which it was in effect were marked by numerous bitter political struggles, with a relatively small minority in a position to block measures proposed by the administration.

Finally, on March 18, 1941, the three Blanco cabinet ministers were forced to resign because of disagreement over a point of the administration's policy and were eventually replaced by three Colorados. Subsequently the administration gathered all other groups, with the exception of the Blanco-Herrerista group, into an informal committee to agree upon amendments to the constitution. These were ratified at the general election in November 1942.

**COLORADO PARTY:** The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. While under the dominance of the Batllista group its program was very progressive, advocating: advanced labor laws; extension of physical education and public playgrounds; old-age and unemployment pensions; government ownership and operation of public utilities and of other enterprises serving the public; continued separation of Church and State; and close coöperation in inter-American affairs. The dominant force in the Colorado Party is the Batllista faction.

*Leaders:* General Alfredo Baldomir (formerly President of the Republic), Dr. Juan José Amézaga (President), Alberto Guani (Vice-President), Juan José Serrato (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Juan José Carbajal Victorica (Minister of Interior), General Alfredo R. Campos (Minister of Defense), Héctor Alvarez Cina (Minister of Finance), Javier Mendelvil (Minister of Industry and Commerce), Luís Mattiauda (Minister of Health), Arturo Gonzalez (Minister of Agriculture), Adolfo Folle Juanico (Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo (Presidential candidate for 1938 and 1942 elections, supported by the conservative wing of the Party), César Batlle Pacheco, Dr. Edmundo Castillo, Tomás Berreta (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Antonio Rubio and Ing. Juan P. Fabini. (Arturo Gonzalez Vidart, Minister of Agriculture, is a member of the Colorado government, but is listed as a Blanco-Independent.)

**BLANCO PARTY:** The old Blanco Party has, temporarily at least, split into two parties (*lemas*). The regular party which has legal right to the Blanco or Nationalist *lema* is made up entirely of followers of Senator Herrera. The Blanco-Herreristas have consistently opposed the Colorado Administration in any legislation of importance, more particularly over such issues as: constitutional reform, increased inter-American ties and Uruguayan participation in hemisphere defense. The Blanco Party membership comprises most of the

large landowners and their adherents and finds its strength principally in the interior towns and agricultural districts in contradistinction to the Colorado Party which has made its appeal to the urban classes largely composed of immigrants and sons of immigrants. Blanco policy is conservative almost to the point of reaction.

*Leaders:* Dr. Luís Alberto de Herrera (Presidential candidate in 1942) and Juan José de Arteaga (Herrerista presidential candidate in the 1938 elections and until April, 1941, Minister of Public Works in the Baldomir Cabinet).

**INDEPENDENT PARTY:** The Independent wing of the Blanco Party was refused the right to its *sublema* within the Blanco Party by the electoral court of 1941 and was obliged to adopt its own party name. This new party advocates a generally more democratic policy than the Blanco-Herrerista group although inherently more conservative in fiscal matters than the Colorado Party. It has expressed strong sympathy for the cause of the democracies in the present world war.

*Leaders:* Gustavo Gallinal, Dr. Juan Andrés Ramírez, Dr. Hector Paysée Reyes, Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre.

*Other Party Leaders:* Dr. Joaquín Secco Illa and Dr. Dardo Regules (leaders of the Unión Cívica or Catholic Party), Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party) and Sr. Eugenio Gómez (leader of the Communist Party).

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Bien Publico . . . . .	Catholic.	Dr. Tomas G. Brena ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Debate . . . . .	Blanco-Herrerista.	Dr. Angel María Cusano ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Día . . . . .	Colorado-Batllista.	Rafael Batlle Pacheco ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Diario (evening) . . . . .	Colorado-Riverista.	Carlos Manini Ríos ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Diario Oficial . . . . .	Official gazette.	Govt. Printing Office ( <i>Pub.</i> )
El Diario Popular . . . . .	Communist.	Rodney Arismendi ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Mañana . . . . .	Colorado-Riverista.	Leon Peyron and Carlos Oneto y Viana ( <i>Dirs.</i> )
Montevideo. . . . .	Colorado-Charlonista.	César Charlone ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Plata (evening) . . . . .	Blanco-Independent.	Juan Andrés Ramírez ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El País . . . . .	Blanco-Independent.	Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre ( <i>Dirs.</i> )
El Tiempo . . . . .	Colorado-Baldomirista.	Hugo L. Ricaldoni ( <i>Dir.</i> )
La Tribuna Popular . . . . .	Independent.	Dr. Héctor Lapido ( <i>Dir.</i> )
The Sun. . . . .	In English; non-partisan.	George Mayer ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	Orestes Baroffio ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly) . . . . .	Commercial and statistical.	Contaduría General de la Nación ( <i>Pub.</i> )

## PRESS ASSOCIATION

Círculo de la Prensa . . . . . Independent.

Dr. Juan Vicente Chiarino  
(*Pres.*)

# VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres  
Population: 970 (1941 estimate)

## *Ruler*

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XII

Born in 1876; elected Pope (262nd) March 2, 1939

Crowned, March 12, 1939

## *Secretary of State*

LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE

## THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. Their nationalities at present are: Italian 27, French 4, German 2, American 2, Argentine, Austrian, Belgian, Canadian, Hungarian, Irish, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish and Syrian 1 each. There are 25 vacancies.

## THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 12 congregations, 3 tribunals and 5 offices.

## FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 44 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or by diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City. It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

## GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

## PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily) . . . . .	Semi-official.	Count G. Dalla Torre ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicæ Sedis) (monthly) . . . . .	Official.	Monsig. Filippo Giobbe ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Annuario Pontificio (annual) . . . . .	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State.
Ecclesia (monthly) . . . . .	Semi-official.	Sponsored by Vatican Office of Information.

# VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas

Area: 352,051 square miles

Population: 4,000,000 (1942 estimate)

## *President*

GENERAL ISAIAS MEDINA ANGARITA

Elected by Congress on April 28, 1941, for five-year term

Assumed office May 5, 1941

## *Cabinet*

Appointed November 17, 1943

## PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER  
(Camara del Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER  
(Camara de Diputados)

*Last election January, 1943 \**

*Last election January, 1943 \**

*President:* Term ninety days.

*President:* Term ninety days.

Number of members . . . 40

Number of members . . . 87

\*Senators are elected by State Legislatures, Deputies by Municipal Councils; Members of Municipal Councils by direct ballot.

## PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress. There is some opposition to the strong Government party, but it was relatively ineffective in the last elections.

## PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahora . . . . .	Manuel Rodríguez Cárdenas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Esfera . . . . .	Suegart & Co. ( <i>Prop.</i> )
	R. David Leon ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Fantoches . . . . .	Julio Ramos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Heraldo . . . . .	Angel María Corao ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
El Nacional . . . . .	Antonio Arraiz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Morrocay Azul . . . . .	Miguel Otero Silva ( <i>Ed.</i> )
La Religión . . . . .	Monseñor Jesús María Pellin ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Rojo y Negro . . . . .	Luis Barrios Cruz ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Tiempo . . . . .	Victor Manuel Rivas ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Ultima Noticias . . . . .	Pedro Beroes ( <i>Ed.</i> )
El Universal . . . . .	Werner Huer Lares ( <i>Dir.</i> )
El Impulso (Barquisimeto) . . . . .	Juan Carmona ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Panorama (Maracaibo) . . . . .	Ramon Villasmil ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Aquí Está (weekly) . . . . .	Ernesto Silva Tellería ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Billiken (weekly) . . . . .	Lucas Manzano ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Elite (weekly) . . . . .	Juan de Guruceaga ( <i>Prop. and Ed.</i> )
Nos-Otras (monthly) . . . . .	Luisa Martínez ( <i>Ed.</i> )

# THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague  
Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute which was approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations and annexed to a Protocol of Signature of December 16, 1920, which was signed and ratified by fifty-two States.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, with the participation of certain States not represented in those bodies. The general election of judges which was scheduled for 1939 was postponed, and under a provision in the Statute of the Court the judges previously elected continue in office "until their places have been filled."

The Court is open to all States, and about five hundred international instruments provide for its jurisdiction; it may also give advisory opinions at the request of the Council or the Assembly of the League. Its expenses are met by special provision in the League budget, and by contributions by certain States not Members of the League. The Court has not met since February 1940. The offices of the President and Registrar are now maintained in Geneva.

## *Judges*

(In order of precedence)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. M. GUERRERO, President<br>(Salvadoran)       | 7. M. ANZILOTTI (Italian)              |
| 2. SIR CECIL HURST, Vice-President<br>(British) | 8. M. URRUTIA (Colombian) †            |
| 3. COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish)*                 | 9. M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian)             |
| 4. M. FROMAGEOT (French)                        | 10. M. VAN EYSINGA (Netherlander)      |
| 5. M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN<br>(Cuban)         | 11. M. NAGAOKA (Japanese) †            |
| 6. M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA<br>(Spanish)            | 12. M. CHENG TIEN-HSI (Chinese)        |
|   | 13. MR. MANLEY O. HUDSON<br>(American) |
|   | 14. M. DE VISSCHER (Belgian)           |
|   | 15. M. ERICH (Finnish)                 |

*Registrar:* J. LÓPEZ OLIVÁN (Spanish)

## CHAMBERS OF THE WORLD COURT, 1943

### *Chamber for Summary Procedure*

PRESIDENT GUERRERO	JUDGE FROMAGEOT
VICE-PRESIDENT HURST	JUDGE ANZILOTTI
Substitute Member: JUDGE DE VISSCHER	

### *Chamber for Labor Cases*

VICE-PRESIDENT HURST	JUDGE NEGULESCO
JUDGE ALTAMIRA	JUDGE HUDSON
Substitute Member: JUDGE VAN EYSINGA	

### *Chamber for Communications and Transit Cases*

PRESIDENT GUERRERO	JUDGE VAN EYSINGA
JUDGE FROMAGEOT	JUDGE CHENG
JUDGE ANZILOTTI	

\* Deceased.  
† Resigned in 1942.

# YUGOSLAVIA\*

Capital: Beograd (Belgrade)

Temporary Seat of Government: Cairo, Egypt

Area: 95,558 square miles

Population: 16,261,125 (1941 estimate)

## *Ruler*

### KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I, October 9, 1934. He governed under a Regency until March 27, 1941, when the Regency was abolished by revolution and he took royal prerogatives in his own hands

## *Cabinet*

Appointed August 10, 1943

## *Premier*

DR. BOZHIDAR PURICH

## PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Predstavništvo)

### UPPER CHAMBER

(Senat)

### LOWER CHAMBER

(Skupština)

Lower Chamber dissolved August 26, 1939

The members of the Cabinet, now in Cairo, are: Dr. Bozhidar Purich (Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Acting Minister of War), Gen. Drazha Mikailovich (Minister of War, Air and Navy and Commander of the government forces fighting the Axis inside Yugoslavia), Gen. Petar Zhivkovich (Deputy Minister of War, Air and Navy), Dr. Sorgo Mirosevich (Minister of Social Welfare, Public Works, Health and Justice), Vladeta Milicevich (Minister of Interior, Posts and Telegraph), Svetozar Rashich (Minister of Agriculture, Supply, Food and Education), Dr. Milan Martinovich (Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry) and Commander Ivan Kern (Minister of Communications, Forests and Mines). On October 16, 1943, two Croats, Ivo Cicin and Berislav Anjelinović, and one Slovene, Dr. Jure Koce, were added to the Cabinet to provide a broader popular basis. All three had recently escaped from Yugoslavia.

After Germany and Italy occupied Yugoslavia in April 1941 they established a puppet government in Croatia with the Duke of Spoleto as King (since resigned) and Ante Pavelić as Poglavnik (Head of Government). At present the Premier of this government is Dr. Mandić. In Serbia, a puppet régime was set up in Belgrade with General Milan Nedich as Premier.

In addition to the forces of Gen. Mikailovich, Yugoslav Partisans have been fighting the Nazis inside Yugoslavia. On December 4, 1943, the Partisans, many of whom are Communists, announced over the radio that they had set up a provisional régime in opposition to the Government-in-Exile which is

\* On April 6, 1941, German troops invaded Yugoslavia and overran the country. The King and his government moved to Jerusalem, and thence to London, England, and finally to Cairo, Egypt, where they are now established.

recognized by the Allies, including Russia, and, which is now sitting in Cairo. The announcement stated that 140 delegates had created a parliament and government headed by Dr. Ivan Ribar (former member of the Yugoslav Democratic Party). Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), military leader of the Partisans, was made chairman of a Committee of National Defense. Three Vice-Presidents were elected: a Serbian journalist, Mosha Pijade, formerly Secretary of the Communist Party in Belgrade; a Croat sculptor, Ivan Augustinić, and a Slovene, Josip Rus. The other leaders are: Josip Smolaka (Foreign Affairs), Vlado Zečević (Interior), Rade Pribičević (Reconstruction), Sulejman Filipović (Forestry and Mines), and Assistant Defense Commissioners Vlado Ribnikar (Slovene, former publisher of the Belgrade *Politika*) and Božidar Magovaz (Croat journalist, former member of the Croat Peasant Party).

## PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to German Invasion)

The Royal Decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibited their reconstruction. New parties were not to be formed if they were based on regional, racial or religious divisions. This, however, was unofficially disregarded and gradually the old parties were tacitly approved. Although not now functioning, they are listed here for reference purposes.

**CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY:** Founded by the late Stjepan Radić. Included almost all Croats. Powerful, homogeneous party considered by the Croats as their "National Movement." Stood for integral federalism.

*Leaders:* Dr. Vladimir Maček, Dr. Juraj Krnjević (for a time Deputy Prime Minister in the Government-in-Exile), August Košutić and Dr. Juraj Sutej (for a time Minister of Finance in the Government-in-Exile).

**YUGOSLAV DEMOCRATIC PARTY:** Old Serbian party inclined towards agreement with the Croats but afraid that federalism might mean secession. Very powerful in Serbia where it claimed a majority.

*Leaders:* Milan Grol (for a time Minister of Foreign Affairs and Communications in the Government-in-Exile), Bozhidar Markovich and Bozhidar Vlaich.

**YUGOSLAV RADICAL PARTY:** Oldest of Serbian parties. The unity of the party was shaken first by Stojadinovich who, together with some other dissidents, created the Yugoslav Radical Union, and later by Dr. Lazar Markovich (then Minister of Justice) who did not recognize the central committee of the Party.

*Leaders:* Aca Stanojević, Milosh Trifunovich (for a time Premier in the Government-in-Exile), Dr. Momchilo Ninčich (for a time Foreign Minister in the Government-in-Exile), Krsta Miletich and Milosh Bobich.

**SLOVENE PEOPLE'S PARTY:** Founded in 1899, this party led the national struggle of the Slovenes against Germanization inside Austria-Hungary. Its chief, the late Father Korošec, read in May, 1917, in the Vienna Parliament the famous declaration by which the Yugoslavs demanded their own Yugoslav independent state. From 1920 onwards, this party, headed by Father Korošec, participated in all Yugoslav Governments with few exceptions.

*Leader:* Dr. Miha Krek (Deputy Prime Minister).

**YUGOSLAV NATIONAL PARTY:** Political program: Yugoslav unity. Mostly composed of Serbs, especially those from Bosnia, and of Croats and Slovenes who defend the idea of Yugoslav unity.

*Leaders:* Gen. Petar Zhivkovich, Jovan Banjanin (for a time Minister of Forests and Mines in the Government-in-Exile), Dr. Budislav-Grga Angelinović and Bogoljub Jevtich (now Ambassador in London).

**AGRARIAN PARTY:** More liberal than the Democrats and the Radicals. It was considered to be the party of small farmers and the rural proletariat. Some of its members were very leftist.

*Leaders:* Milan Gavrilovich (for a time Minister of Justice in the Government-in-Exile), Milosh Tupanjanin and Branko Chubrilovich.

**INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT PARTY:** Comprised Serbs living in Croatia and other non-Serb regions. It formed a coalition with the Croatian Peasant Party. Federalistic.

*Leaders:* Srdjan Budisavljevich (for a time Minister for Social Welfare and National Health in the Government-in-Exile), Većeslav Vilder and Dr. Sava Kosanovich (for a time Minister of State in the Government-in-Exile).

## PRESS

The press is under the control of the German occupation authorities. The following list includes the papers, and their editors, published at the time of the invasion. Many have been suppressed.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Politika . . . . .	Independent; with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar ( <i>Dir.</i> ) M. Milenovich and K. Tanovich ( <i>Eds.</i> )
Pravda (evening) . . . . .	Independent.	Damjan Sokich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Samouprava (weekly) . . . . .	Organ of Yugoslav Radical Union.	D. Trivkovich ( <i>Prop.</i> ) M. S. Jovanovich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Vreme . . . . .	Independent.	Grgur Kostich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jutro . . . . . (Ljubljana)	Unionist (Dr. Albert Kramer).	Davorin Ravljen ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Slovenec . . . . . (Ljubljana)	Supported Dr. Korošec.	Ivan Rakovec ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Dan . . . . . (Novi-Sad)	Independent; supported Government Party.	L. Antanasković ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Reggeli Ujság . . . . . (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	Andre Dezsö ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Deutsches Volksblatt . . . . . (Novi-Sad)	German organ; in German.	Dr. Franz Perc ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hrvatski List . . . . . (Osijek)	Organ of Croatian Opposition.	Josip Pavišić ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jugoslavenski List . . . . . (Sarajevo)	Organ of Yugoslav National Party; opposition.	I. Stražilić ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jugoslavenska Pošta; . . . . . (Sarajevo)	Independent but supported Government Party.	Radmilo Grdjić ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novo Doba . . . . . (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; Unionist.	Vinko Brajević ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hrvatski Glasnik . . . . . (Split, Dalmatia)	Organ of Croatian Peasant Party.	Dr. I. Tartaglia ( <i>Prop.</i> )
Becsmezy Naplo . . . . . (Subotitza)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	L. Fönyves Lajos ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Primorske Novine . . . . . (Sushak)	Independent with Unionist tendency.	Kazimir Vidas ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Hrvatski Dnevnik . . . . . (Zagreb)	Organ of Croatian Peasant Party.	Ilija Jakovljević ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Jutarni List . . . . . (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Večer</i> .	Yosip Horvat ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Morgenblatt . . . . . (Zagreb)	In German; supported Government Party.	Zlatko Gorjan ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Novosti . . . . . (Zagreb)	Supported Yugoslav union.	Ivo Mihovilović ( <i>Ed.</i> )

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
L'Echo de Belgrade . . . (weekly)	Semi-official; political, economic and literary; in French.	Dr. Bourgoïn ( <i>Dir.</i> )
Narodno Blagostanje (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Bajkic ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Privredni Pregled . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	G. Kozomarich ( <i>Ed.</i> )
South Slav Herald . . . (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton ( <i>Ed.</i> )
Revue Internationale . . . des Etudes Balkaniques (Belgrade)	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic, social and economic questions; in French, English, and German.	Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir ( <i>Eds.</i> )

## OTHER COUNTRIES

### AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 8,000,000 (estimated)

*Form of Government*

Constitutional Monarchy

*Ruler*

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born in 1914; succeeded November 8, 1933

### LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 11,102 (1941 census)

*Form of Government*

Constitutional Monarchy

*Ruler*

PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH II

Born in 1906; succeeded July 25, 1938

### MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,956 (1,761 Citizens of Monaco)  
(1938 estimate)

*Form of Government*

Constitutional Monarchy

*Ruler*

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 26, 1922

### MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

*Ruler*

SULTAN SAIYID SAID BIN TAIMUR

Born in 1910; succeeded 1932

(200)

## OTHER COUNTRIES

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### NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

*Form of Government*

Military Oligarchy

*Ruler*

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1906; succeeded December 11, 1911

*Prime Minister*

GEN. JOODHA SHUM SHEER JUNG BAHADUR RANÁ

Appointed September 1, 1932

### SA'UDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capitals: Mecca and Riyadh

Area: 700,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

*Ruler*

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1880; proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926; King of Sa'udi Arabia by decree of September 22, 1932

### YEMEN

Capital: Sana

Area: 75,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 3,500,000 (estimated)

*Ruler*

IMAM YAHYA BEN MUHAMMED BEN HAMID EL DIN